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## SUPREME COURT'S RULING MAKES DRY STATES BONE DRY

High Tribunal of United States Declares Interstate Transfer of Liquors Unlawful Even if Permitted by Local Statute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered on Monday, held that the Reed prohibition bone dry amendment absolutely prohibits interstate shipment into dry states of intoxicating liquor intended for personal use for beverage purposes.

The law, as interpreted by the court, nullifies state statutes which permit limited amounts of liquor to be brought in for personal use.

The case was one in which a resident of West Virginia was arrested on charge of buying a quart of liquor in Kentucky and taking it into West Virginia, as permitted by the prohibition law of that State. Lower courts dismissed the indictment, holding that the liquor had not been transported "in interstate commerce," because it was intended for the purchaser's personal use, and not to be sold by him. The Supreme Court held to the contrary.

Justice McReynolds, dissenting, said that the Reed amendment is not an interstate commerce regulatory measure, but a direct intermeddling with the affairs of a state.

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, said of the decision:

"The decision of the Supreme Court that it is unlawful to carry liquor for beverage purposes, even in small quantities, and where authorized by state law, is a great victory for law enforcement. It makes clear that all state laws in dry states recognizing the receiving of limited quantities of liquor for beverage purposes are void."

It is understood that the House conferees on the revenue bill will accept the Senate amendment to extend the operations of the Reed bone dry act to Washington.

## FEDERAL AID ASKED BY SERVICE MEN

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—Resolutions addressed to representatives and senators in Congress asking them to give their substantial support to pending bills giving aid to discharged service men, were adopted on Monday in a meeting of unemployed service men, while a similar resolve was addressed to the City Council asking for consideration of the men's condition. Some relief action is expected by the city government in conjunction with the Manufacturers Association of the Chamber of Commerce. The chairman of one of the local exemption boards placed its rooms at the service of the men for headquarters and dormitory use.

## RIVERS AND HARBORS BILL PASSES HOUSE

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The House on Monday passed the Rivers and Harbors Bill, carrying appropriations of approximately \$27,000,000. The final vote on the bill's passage was 228 to 91. The bill now goes to the Senate in practically the same shape as when reported to the House, efforts of Republicans to amend and eliminate certain features having, in the main, failed. Of the total, \$2,943,000 is for maintenance, \$15,077,500 for improvements, and \$8,768,844 for new projects.

## DAILY INDEX FOR JANUARY 14, 1919

Business and Finance.....	Page 3
Stock Market Quotations	5
Drop in Cotton Cloth Prices	5
London Money Market	5
Market Opinions	5
Dividends Declared	5
Warnings Issued to Security Holders	5
Cheas.....	Page 10
Editorials.....	Page 16
L. G. and His Cabinet	1
The Economic Situation	1
Mr. Cahan's Advice	1
The Lights of London	1
Notes and Comments	1
General News—	1
End of Extremist Rising Is Expected 1	
Washington State Ratifies the Dry Amendment.....	1
Delegates Discuss Armistice Terms.....	1
Supreme Court Decision Makes Dry States Bone Dry.....	1
Court Plunkett on Policy of the Sinn Fein.....	1
United States House of Representatives Votes \$100,000,000 for Food for Europe.....	1
Leading Features in Reconstruction of British Cabinet	1
Primer Proposes Large Tzec Army.....	2
Entente Urged to Fight Bolsheviks	2
Pichon Document as Press Sees It.....	2
Tribute Is Paid Colonel Roosevelt.....	2
Socialists Oppose Italian Ministry.....	2
Jugo-Slav Appeal for Socialist Aid.....	2
Reconstruction of the Balkans—V.....	2
Indictment of Child Labor Laws.....	2
Luxembourg Is Now a Republic	2
Early Settlement of Oil Claims in California and Wyoming Expected	4
Sinn Fein Prepares an Irish Assembly	4
Costly Terminals as a Railroad Burden	4
Brown Owes Stock Delay in New York Harbor Strike Hearings	4
Allen Plans to Test Right in Court	5
Move in United States Senate to Bring Statement From Administration on Russian Policy.....	5
Living in the Present	11
The Conquest of Thundercrown	15

## TWO OFFICERS PAY PENALTY FOR PLOT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday)—A former secretary of the German Legation in Abyssinia named Holtz, and an Austrian named Carmelich, also of the legation, have been sentenced to detention in a fortress for life by a French court-martial. In 1917 a scheme was organized by which French Somaliland was to have been invaded by native troops led by Holtz and his associates.

## END OF EXTREMIST RISING IS EXPECTED

Berlin Messages Indicate Probable Suppression of Spartacus Rebellion in a Few Days—Soldiers Help Ministry

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A Berlin message states that if the government is not tempted to negotiate with the insurgents, the end of the extremist rising may be expected within three or four days. What can be done has been shown by the recapture of the Vorwärts building, where the number of prisoners taken exceeded 500. These are said to include Rosa Luxemburg, Dr. Liebknecht's son, and an agitator called Lewin.

The arrival is announced of over 3000 troops faithful to the government and consisting mainly of young soldiers from the front, while many officers are reported as marching in the ranks.

Messages state that these are only the advance guard of 20,000 men said to be camping outside Berlin.

The Frankfurter Zeitung states that the Spartacus had begun to destroy the telephone lines from Berlin to other parts of Germany and to distribute, by aeroplane, pamphlets announcing a general sabotage of all means of communication, with view to overthrowing the existing government and hindering the convocation of the national assembly.

## AMERICAN SHIPPING ORDERS CRITICIZED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The London Chamber of Commerce has made representations to the Cabinet regarding the "disastrous effect" on the interests of British merchants resulting from the difficulties and delays connected with shipments from the United States. The council resolved that representations be made in the proper quarter regarding the new regulations of the United States Government requiring complete manifests of all steamers passing through the Panama Canal.

It was urged that such conditions should not be more stringent than those prevailing regarding the Suoz Canal.

The London Chamber of Commerce further decided to represent to the government that the port of Alexandria, if not under British protection, should be equally free to British ships and British traders as to those of other nations.

## RESERVE BANK DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Secretary Daniels says that the grade of commander may be restored as the highest rank to which a naval reserve officer can be promoted, but no decision has been reached. The department is considering the matter as a means of giving suitable recognition to the naval reserve officers who have served in the war.

## WASHINGTON STATE FAVORS AMENDMENT

Both Senate and House Adopt Resolution Approving Prohibition for the United States—Action Taken Is Unanimous

With the ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment on Monday by the State of Washington, 22 of the states of the Union have gone on record as favoring prohibition for the United States. This means that affirmative action by only 14 more states is needed to insure the amendment being written into the Constitution. Having cast a unanimous vote, Washington is recorded as the third state so far to ratify the amendment without a dissenting voice, the other states that have done so being South Dakota and Idaho. Favorable action also was taken on Monday by the House of Representatives in Arkansas and by the Senates in Indiana and Nebraska.

## WASHINGTOM STATE RATIFIES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

UNITED, Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—Count Plunkett, the Sinn Fein leader who has just been released from imprisonment in England and is the first of the Sinn Fein leaders, now under arrest, to be set at liberty, has received the Christian Science Monitor representative, with whom he gladly discussed the Irish republican movement.

"The Irish representatives who were recently elected on the parliamentary franchise," he began, "are really representative of the Irish people, for although they used the machinery of the new government, they had the approbation of a much wider electorate for the Sinn Fein movement stands for manhood and womanhood suffrage. Every man and every woman has the right to vote, and the organization is managed on that basis.

"The work for the elections was carried on under great difficulties, as those who actually laid the foundation of the Sinn Fein movement are under arrest, 100 of the party leaders and organizers having been deported, while about another 100 of their sympathizers are in Irish or English prisons. Since these arrests were made, the English Government's policy seems to have changed, for no more arrests are being made. A strict watch is kept, however, on those Sinn Feiners still at liberty, and the police are very active in carrying out their instructions.

"These repressive measures are intended to irritate the people, but, instead of demoralizing, they tend to stimulate activity. New methods of repression are met by organized devices. The perfect discipline of the Sinn Fein organization is founded on the watchword of 'Faith and Fatherland.' Their church and their religion are dear to the Irish people, and Sinn Fein is to them as their religion.

"The first thing that is taught in the organization is that if his leaders tell a man not to hit back if he is struck, he must obey, and he thus learns to give up his own inclination for the good of the cause. That is how men who are really soldiers have marched on without a word while they have been abused and stoned.

"The executive committee of the Irish Republic," Count Plunkett continued, "has been in communication with the United States and other governments, but what it specially aims at is to get into communication with the people of different countries by representation at their labor congresses and also by propaganda. The censorship stops propaganda through the press and directly interferes with written communications.

"We have sympathy with all nationalities which are struggling for freedom and have much fellow-feeling with Russian aspirations," the Count added, and when asked if Sinn Fein was in sympathy with Bolshevism, he remarked that the term was used to cover many different methods, but he did not know anything against the Bolsheviks of Trotsky and Lenin which would put him against them.

"We cannot tell what is going on in Russia," he said, "but we believe

## FRENCH APPEAL TO PRESIDENT WILSON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday)—The French Navy League has written to President Wilson pointing out the present painful position of the French merchant fleet. France is incapable of even assuring her own maritime transport, and the league asks for the allocation of 930,000 tons of captured enemy shipping, the handing over of German coal to the French metal industries, the possibility of French shipowners being able to purchase immediately in Great Britain and the United States, 2,000,000 tons of shipping, and finally, that the American shipyards be opened for construction for France of 2,000,000 tons of large steamers.

## COUNT PLUNKETT ON POLICY OF SNN FEIN

Irish Republican Leader Declares Proposed Republic Would Repudiate War Debts—Sinn Fein Changes Its Name

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—Though the French language will be the official language at the Peace Conference, the Central News special correspondent in Paris states that at the first meeting on Sunday afternoon of the preliminary Peace Conference at the Quai d'Orsay, the discussions were conducted in English. Both M. Clemenceau and Baron Sonnino spoke in English, the duties of interpreter being discharged by Lieutenant Mantoux.

The tone of the meeting was cordial, though animated, President Wilson several times interrupting remarks and commenting on some of the statements made.

Mr. Lloyd George and Baron Sonnino were prominent in the discussions, and Marshal Foch made a statement with regard to the number of repatriated French prisoners of war. There were still 28,000 prisoners due from Germany, he said, and the number who had returned to their homes was 45,455.

With regard to the carrying out of the other armistice conditions Marshal Foch said that Germany had only delivered 1967 locomotives out of the 5000 stipulated for, 61,650 wagons out of 150,000 and 4422 lorries out of 5000.

The airplanes handed over by the Germans numbered 1700 but they still had to deliver several hundred heavy guns and 300 mine throwers.

It was made very evident at the conference that Germany is unwilling to execute certain of the armistice clauses, with the result that prolongation of the armistice will be decided on new conditions. The Polish question particularly, the reinforcement of the army of the Warsaw Government by the dispatch of the Polish troops at present in France and the United States, formed one of the subjects of discussion, while another was the revivification of Germany, which is steadily advancing westward, is poisoning Germany. It cannot be stopped by force, but it can be stopped by food, and all the leaders with whom I am in conference agree that concord action in this matter is of immediate and vital importance.

"The money will not be spent for food for Germany itself, because Germany can buy its food, but it will be spent for financing the movement of food to our real friends in Poland and to the people of the liberated units of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and to our associates in the Balkans. I beg that you will present this matter with all possible urgency and force to the Congress.

"I do not see how we can find definite powers with whom to conclude peace unless this means of stemming the tide of anarchism be employed.

"WOODROW WILSON."

Equally insistent was the cable message of Jan. 8, from Henry White to Senator Lodge, Republican leader. "Starling" is the term applied by him to the "westward advance of Bolshevism," which "thrives only on starvation and disorder." Mr. White's cable message to Senator Lodge in part is as follows:

"Feel I should no longer delay laying before you conditions which have been gradually forcing themselves upon our delegation and which now dominate the entire European situation above all else, viz., starting westward advance of Bolshevism. It now completely controls Russia and Poland, and is spreading through Germany. Only effective barrier now apparently against it is food relief, as Bolshevism thrives only on starvation and disorder. I consider it, therefore, of the utmost importance that the President's request for \$100,000,000 appropriation for relief be granted at once. Impossible to inaugurate Peace Conference under proper auspices without previous adequate provision to cope with the situation."

Herbert C. Hoover will supervise the distribution of food. Whatever goes to Germany will be paid for in cash, Mr. White explained, and the \$100,000,000 appropriated will all be spent in this country. A commission, consisting of two representatives each from Great Britain, France and Italy, has already been appointed, and under the direction of Mr. Hoover it has taken charge of the situation.

## BY AIR TO AUSTRALIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Monday)—The Gazette Officielle publishes the names of a special committee which is to consider what the Spanish attitude shall toward the proposed League of Nations. The committee represents all the governmental parties, with special attention to the departments of jurisprudence, economics and national defense.

Cyril Maude in "The Saving Grace" Boston: "L'Avarice" at the French Theater, New York; "Capy Ricks" with Thomas A. Wise and William Courtney.....

The Home Forum.....

Living in the Present

The Conquest of Thundercrown

Practically every one.

## FOOD, NOT WAR, TO CHECK BOLSHEVISM

President Wilson, in Message to Congress, Says Its Spread in Europe Cannot Be Stopped by Force—\$100,000,000 Voted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—After a few hours' debate, the House of Representatives on Monday, by a vote of 242 to 73, passed the \$100,000,000 appropriation bill for the relief of inhabitants in the stricken territories of Europe. The urgent messages from President Wilson and from Henry White of the United States peace delegation, carried the day and convinced a House reluctant to dispose lightly of public funds that the situation confronting the Peace Conference and the allied governments is critical in the extreme, and that immediate food relief is the strongest weapon against the spread of Bolshevism.

Most of the opposition to this big appropriation came from the Republicans. In itself, the opposition was based on the lack of information as to the way in which these funds were to be disposed of, and also as to whether or not the Allies and the United States had formulated a definite policy for the feeding of hungry peoples in liberated territory. The bill now goes to the Senate, where Senator Martin, of the Appropriations Committee, will move for its immediate consideration. Chairman Sherley of the House Appropriations Committee found considerable difficulty in getting the lower House to consider the measure, and some opposition in the Senate is regarded as inevitable.

The Irish representatives who were recently elected on the parliamentary franchise, he began, "are really representative of the Irish people, for although they used the machinery of the new government, they had the approval of a much wider electorate for the Sinn Fein movement stands for manhood and womanhood suffrage. Every man and every woman has the right to vote, and the organization is managed on that basis.

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sisters have been known to wring their hands over it, and one in particular, not so very long ago, offered to do without it, to the consternation of its chief. Nobody looks for a very progressive policy from Viscount Milner, but equally nobody denies his immense industry and capability. In the Dominion prime ministers, he will find, however, a body of gentlemen who have no intention whatever of tolerating the old Colonial Office system, and nobody knows this better than Mr. Lloyd George himself. Therefore, Mr. Lloyd George probably thinks that the Colonial Office is also safe for the present.

When it comes to the great questions raised by the war—questions of reconstruction, of food, of labor, and all such things—Mr. Lloyd George shows his hand by calling to his aid the younger men. It is an indication which his critics seem somehow to have overlooked. It is also an indication which some of his supporters might profitably take to heart. Once more, today is not tomorrow. To use an old proverb, the horses have been brought to the well. If they will not drink, the Prime Minister may possibly bring different horses.

## ENTENTE URGED TO FIGHT BOLSHEVISM

**Returning French Ambassador Declares War Is Inevitable if Bolshevism Spreads**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday)—The first care of M. Noulens, French Ambassador to Petrograd on his return to France from Archangel was to make an uncompromising denunciation of the Bolshevik régime in Russia. The whole purpose of the Bolsheviks is to let loose a world international war of classes, and it is in the Bolsheviks that lies at the present time the greatest obstacle to a world peace.

M. Noulens hopes to see the Allies devote themselves energetically to the stamping out of Bolshevism, for until they do so, he says, Europe will remain in danger of the most threatening unrest, and of war. From moral considerations, as well as political, M. Noulens points out, it is impossible for any government to enter into relations with the criminal Bolsheviks. The Ambassador is of opinion that no less reserved an attitude than that adopted toward Russia should be maintained if the Bolshevik Government were installed in Berlin.

M. Noulens warns the Entente governments against Germany's intentions in Russia, pointing out the danger of a Russian alliance which would provide Germany with the men and materials needed to another war. From every point of view, the French Ambassador is of the opinion that the Allies have no time to lose if they wish to stem the danger which threatens Europe from the East.

### French Officers Charged

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday)—The military court has instituted proceedings against Captain Sadoul, former member of the French mission in Russia, Lieutenant Pascal, and Private Lafferre, on charge of having given assistance to the Bolshevik government.

## DELEGATES DISCUSS ARMISTICE TERMS

(Continued from page one)

**supplies.** The councilors were of the opinion that, if it is expedient to provide an additional supply of food in Germany before the next harvest is gathered, limited supplies are available for this purpose without in any way affecting the priority of the supply which must be secured to the allied, liberated and neutral countries.

"The council further agreed that the supply and relief situation for Europe makes it indispensable that German shipping should be placed at the disposal of the associated governments.

The council also considered matters affecting the supply of food to the prisoners of war and the relief of Belgium."

### Monday's Session

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday)—At the meeting of the Supreme War Council at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, the powers represented were France, Great Britain, the United States, Italy and Japan.

The conferees reached an agreement as to the terms on which the armistice is to be renewed beginning Jan. 17.

"It was agreed to hold the next meeting of the council on Wednesday morning, beginning at 10:30 o'clock, and also that the full session of the Peace Conference will take place at 2:30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon at the French Foreign Office.

## USE OF SOLDIERS AS INSPECTORS IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Employment by municipalities as official inspectors to slab losses caused by preventable fires, is urged for disabled soldiers by J. H. Tregoe, secretary-treasurer of the National Association of Credit Men. The Fire Insurance Committee of that organization has gone on record as being in favor of legislation designed to assess upon individuals, firms or corporations the cost of extinguishing or attempting to put out all fires occurring in the premises of the same, whenever they are a result of failure to comply with the laws made for the prevention of fires.

## JUGO-SLAV APPEAL FOR SOCIALIST AID

Demand Made for International Committee to Fix the Italian Frontier — Italy Is Charged With Imperialistic Acts

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—From Lubljana (Ljubljana), the Jugo-Slav Socialists Party has issued to the Socialist organizations throughout the world a memorandum which reads in part as follows:

"Taking our stand upon the national right of self-determination, the people of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes claim beyond all question of discussion all territories inhabited by the Jugo-Slavs. In this territory is included the region of Gorica. The regions of Trieste, Istria, Fiume, and Dalmatia are linguistically mixed. The hinterland of Trieste is entirely Slovene. Istria, Fiume, and Dalmatia are likewise, both from a geographical and economic standpoint, linked with the Jugo-Slav territory.

"The Jugo-Slav population in those regions is far more numerous than is indicated by official statistics, as the latter do not take the mother-tongue into account, but only the language habitually employed. Italian troops are also occupying the district of Adelsberg, Pestojna, and, in part, the districts of Idria and Loje, where the population is entirely Slovene. By occupying these shores of Trieste and Istria as far as the line of demarcation toward Carniola, together with Fiume and Dalmatia, the Italians have, at the expense of the Jugo-Slav population, committed an act of imperialism which calls for complete rectification if a dangerous antagonism between the two peoples is to be avoided.

"The Jugo-Slav Socialist Party protests against the oppression of the Slovene population of these regions, and demands their incorporation with Jugo-Slavia. The occupation so brutally effected by Italy deprives about 1,000,000 Jugo-Slavs of the possibility of national existence. By acting thus, Italy is showing that she cares nothing for an equitable settlement of the Adriatic question, and that, for her, the liberation of peoples is merely a word concealing dangerous imperialistic designs.

"The occupation in no way corresponds to the national and economic aspirations of the Italian people, whereas free access to the ports of Trieste, Fiume, and so on is of vital importance for the economic life of Jugo-Slavia and of all the states that have arisen upon the ruins of what used to be Austria-Hungary.

"The Jugo-Slav and Balkan territories must no longer be made to serve the aims of capitalist exploitation.

The Jugo-Slav peoples must no longer be oppressed under the foreign yoke. We demand an equitable solution, and an amicable understanding in the interest of both peoples. To this end we demand the constitution of an international committee in which the two countries shall be represented, and which shall be commissioned conscientiously to determine the national frontier between Jugo-Slavia and Italy. Such national minorities as will be compelled to remain on either side must receive the benefit of protective legislation. We trust our claims will meet with the support of all enlightened members of the Socialist organizations."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROMA, Italy (Sunday)—The Italian Socialist Union, constituted during the war of Socialists of varying shades of opinion, who were agreed on the one point of the necessity for winning the war, has practically repudiated Signor Bonomi, who has just joined the Cabinet, and Signor Berenini, who remained in the Government, despite Signor Bissolati's resignation.

The Union has adopted an order of the day declaring that Signor Bonomi has never been a member of the union, and that no one has a right to claim that he represents the Reformist Socialist organization, as that party has been merged in the I. S. U. It further asserts that Signor Berenini is not in the government as the union's representative, and declares that all members of the union should oppose the present government.

It invites its adherents to take action with a view to acquainting the working classes throughout the country with the possible dangers arising from conservatism in the coming world settlement and declares that real security can only be attained through a society of nations, international agreements, and disarmament.

Writing in the Union's organ, the Azione Socialista, on the recent ministerial crisis, Signor Arcia scouts the idea that Signor Bonomi and Signor Berenini are in the government for the purpose of securing the triumph of Signor Bissolati's views. Only one man in the government has won, he declares, and that is Baron Sonnino. If Signor Bissolati has left the ministry, it is because he saw the impossibility of realizing his ideas.

Signor Arcia doubts the permanence of the present ministerial settlement and considers that the real question before the country is a wider one than the difference between Signor Bissolati and Baron Sonnino. The issue lies, he declares, between President Wilson and Lenin.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Lady Borden in a letter to the wives of the various provincial Lieutenant-governors of the Dominion, suggests a national wedding gift for the Princess Patricia, whose marriage to Commander Ramsay is announced to take place on Feb. 27. "It should, I think," says Lady Borden, "be distinctly Canadian," and furs are suggested.

"During her period of residence in Canada," Lady Borden writes, "her royal highness by her charm of manner and her kindly and unaffected interest in their welfare, became greatly endeared to our people, and it seems most fitting that upon the occasion of her marriage we should be offered an opportunity of offering her a nationwide wedding gift as a testimonial of their appreciation and regard."

TRADE COMMISSION ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, has petitioned the Legislature for the creation of an unpaid commission on foreign and domestic commerce to continue in office two years and to take measures deemed best adapted to develop and increase the commerce between Massachusetts and other countries.

LIQUOR SMUGGLING CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

RUTLAND, Vermont—Charging an attempt to smuggle liquor into this city without payment of the state tax of \$1000, Deputy Sheriff Pascal Ricci has seized 70 gallons of whisky at the local freight house and a warrant has been issued by C. V. Poulin, state's attorney of Rutland County, for the arrest of J. Poletti of New York City.

TEST OF IDEALISM HERE, EDUCATOR SAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—America, the major ally that lost the least blood and made the most money during the war, is facing its most critical struggle between idealism and materialism," said Charles W. Flint, president of Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, in an address before the Association of American Colleges here.

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## RECONSTRUCTION IN THE BALKANS

In Union of Southern Slavs, Opportunity Has Come to Create Slav Kingdom as Rampart Against German Aggression

Previous articles upon this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Jan. 9, 10, 11, and 13.

V  
By The Christian Science Monitor special Balkan correspondent

LONDON, England.—The greatest of the Serbian problems—that of the union of the Southern Slavs who were subjects of the Hapsburg Monarchy with their brethren of the independent kingdom of Serbia—has fortunately solved itself. The anachronistic Austro-Hungarian Empire is no more, and even before they were finally rid of their Teuton and Magyar task-masters, the Serbians of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dalmatia, Croatia and Slavonia rose up in revolt, and declared their determination to become an integral part of one great Serbian or Southern Slav state. Thus the doctrine of self-determination has been satisfied, and the way is open for the Entente Powers to build up a strong Slav kingdom which shall act as a rampart against any future German aggression.

The only business in this connection is, therefore, to consider what are to be the northern and western frontiers of the kingdom of Serbia. The necessity for compromise with Rumania in the lands of the Serbian Banat has already been mentioned. As a satisfactory arrangement, a line may be proposed leaving the Serbian frontier at a point where longitude 22 crosses the Danube and running in a general direction northwest until it meets the River Maros about Perjamos. The frontier with Hungary might then follow the Maros to its junction with the Theiss, after which it may be expected to descend southward until it picks up the River Drave at Osijek. The Drave provides an almost ideal frontier line along most of its course, and it is only from its source that the delimitation of a boundary (with Italy) is likely to become difficult. On the whole, the western frontier of the province of Carniola from the Italian Alps southward is probably the best available choice.

At this point, however, Southern Slav and Italian aspirations come into somewhat sharp conflict. According to her secret treaty with the Triple Entente, Italy is entitled to a considerable strip of the Dalmatian coast; but this entails so flagrant a denial of the rights of nationalities that it is very probable and, indeed, essential that a further adjustment of claims should be made at the Peace Conference. The Italian population of Dalmatia is considerably less than 5 percent of the whole, and does not extend beyond certain of the coastal towns. The other inhabitants are pure Southern Slavs of the same race as the inhabitants of the Serbian Kingdom.

Italy's desires in this connection are dictated, as is generally known, by strategical interests. She aims at securing naval domination in the Adriatic, and it is admittedly unfortunate that nature, having deprived her of any important naval base between Venice and Brindisi, should have sprinkled the Dalmatian shore with ports which are bound to be the envy of any maritime nation. It is also true that, owing to the height and formation of the Julian Alps, it is easier to reach several of those ports by sea communications from Italy than by land routes from the interior of the Balkan Peninsula.

At the same time, however, it must always be borne in mind that the Italian occupation of the Dalmatian coast would be exceedingly distasteful to the inhabitants of that Province, and should the claim of Italy be persisted in, there will be created an inevitable source of future friction. On the whole, the politicians of Rome might well forgo this particular ambition. The endeavor is being made to set the world on a higher plane; to abolish war, in fact, and strategical considerations consequently diminish in importance. On the other hand Italy, with Venona in her possession, will be able to bottle up the Adriatic at any given moment, and it would not be difficult for the League of Nations to limit the combatant naval strength of the Southern Slav Kingdom to such an extent that the position of Italy will thereby be rendered absolutely secure. Finally, if secret diplomacy is to be regarded as an abomination of the past, the secret treaty of 1915 cannot now be brought forward to excuse a gross ethnological injustice.

Should arguments of the nature indicated prevail at the Peace Conference, the essential requirements of both sides should be met by drawing the frontier line almost down the center of the Istrian Peninsula, leaving Trieste and Pola in the possession of Italy. Trieste, since it cannot exist on Italian commerce and depends upon Slav countries for its trade, ought to be a free port under Italian sovereignty. Fiume, as a Southern Slav port, would doubtless also be placed under some similar régime, for it must serve as the outlet not only of the northern provinces of the Southern Slav Kingdom, but also of Hungary.

Montenegro's union with the Southern Slav kingdom will be accepted with enthusiasm by a large section of the population, and it will certainly lead to better economic conditions in the country. Montenegro herself is so poor a land that even the necessities of life were often, in times past, beyond the reach of her people; hence the extensive emigration. Her union will permit the meager existing resources to be developed, and introduce a hitherto impossible circulation of commercial wealth. The inhabitants are of the same stock as the Serbians, but, up to the present, they have lived

on a lower plane of civilization and education.

It has several times been officially stated that Serbia does not seek any territorial expansion at the expense of Bulgaria, but it has also been suggested that certain rectifications of frontier are highly desirable. Now the phrase "rectification of frontier" has so often been used to camouflage bare-faced annexationist designs, that it is well to understand precisely what is intended in the present case. For this

ideal territorial division, and might be followed without deviation until the town of Petrich is reached at the junction with the Greek frontier.

It will be seen that these rectifications would achieve the purpose in view. Serbia's vital communications would thereby be safeguarded against abrupt attack in future, at the cost of the transference of a very small portion of the population which would merge into the new kingdom with a minimum of delay and inconvenience.

branches are waving, and they are blacker than anything you ever saw, unless you have seen this picture, too, and the color of the sky is that unearthly color which is more like blue fire than anything else. There is a star which makes me think of the point of Ithuriel's spear. I found that in England on a midsummer night. When you stand and look at it you are looking into the west, and the west is full of gold, and the smoke of gold, with a great jagged line of hills

## LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must reserve sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions as presented.

(No. 543)

How Italian Navy Helped  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I have read with great interest the articles on "The Serbian Army's Part in the War," which appeared in your issues of Dec. 30, 31 and Jan. 1, last. For information to the readers of The Christian Science Monitor and in fairness to the Italian Navy I wish to mention, in connection with those articles, the part that Italy played in rescuing the civilian refugees and the remnants of the Serbian Army in the winter of 1915-16.

According to an official report issued by the Italian Ministry of the Navy, a colossal movement of ships of every tonnage mostly Italian, was concentrated for three months along the triangular routes Brindisi-Durazzo-Vallona and Brindisi-Vallona-Corfu for the transportation of the Serbian Army, Austrian prisoners, and civilian population under the protection of powerful cruisers, torpedo-boat destroyers, torpedo boats and motor boats of the Italian navy.

From Dec. 12, 1915, to Feb. 22, 1916, 11,651 sick and wounded Serb refugees were transported to Brindisi, Lipari, Marseilles and Biserta; 134,841 Serbian soldiers (infantry) to Corfu and 4100 to Biserta. There were used to accomplish this six Italian trans-Atlantic liners, two French auxiliary cruisers, six hospital ships (five Italian and one French), two small Italian ambulance ships, and 34 medium-sized, small and auxiliary ships (15 Italian, 15 French, four English), in all 24 Italian units, 17 French and five English. Two hundred and sixteen voyages were made from San Giovanni di Medua, Durazzo and Foci della Vojussa to Vallona and some direct to Corfu; and the others to Brindisi, Lipari, Marseilles and Biserta. The unsafe condition of the Albanian harbors made it necessary to take the refugees in small boats along the submarine-infested coast from San Giovanni di Medua, Durazzo and Foci della Vojussa to Vallona, the only port that afforded shelter for the big transports.

The Serbian cavalry (13,068 men and 10,153 horses) was transported from Vallona to Corfu in March, 1916, with six large steamships (three Italian, two English and one French) which made 17 voyages. The removal of the 22,928 surviving Austrian prisoners (there were 70,000 when they departed from Nisch) from Vallona to Asinara lasted from Dec. 16, 1915, to Feb. 12, 1916, and was accomplished in 15 voyages with 14 ships (11 Italian, two French and one English).

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For the provisioning and care of the Serbs (fugitives and soldiers) en-

camped on the Albanian shores waiting embarkation from Dec. 19, 1915, to February, 1916, there were employed 24 ships (17 Italian, five English, two French) which made 73 voyages and unloaded at San Giovanni di Medua, Durazzo, Vallona and Corfu 22,000 tons of food, forage, medical supplies and various materials.

It is necessary to note that these figures regard only the transport of the Serbs. They do not include any figures representing the traffic of the Italian Navy in supplying the Serbo-Montenegrin armies before their retreat, nor the important figures concerning the transport of men and supplies for the Italian army of occupation in Albania and for the naval base at Vallona, transportation effected contemporaneously with that of the Serbs, between the same ports and over the same routes, without creating confusion or delays.

(Signed) F. CUNIBERTI.

Royal Italian Embassy, Washington,

District of Columbia, Jan. 7, 1919.

LORD ROBERT CECIL'S RECENT RESIGNATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vermont.—Suffrage workers of Vermont are campaigning in every county to bring pressure to bear upon United States Senator William P. Dillingham of Montpelier, Vermont, in order that he will cast his vote in favor of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. It is possible that the suffrage workers will ask that a resolution be introduced into the Vermont Legislature, which, if adopted, will be sent to Senator Dillingham.

As a matter of fact, the readjustment here proposed will interfere to a very slight extent with the doctrine of nationalities. The Serbs are pure Slaves, while the Bulgars are Slavized Tartar-Mongols. During history there has been a certain mixture of the two races, and what may be called zones of ethnological transition have thereby been created. Macedonia itself is one of such zones, and the territory lying between the Morava River and the Iskar River is another. To be precise, the inhabitants who live in this corridor—if it may be so described—approach more closely to the real Serbians than to the real Bulgarians. They bear a greater physical resemblance to the Serbs than to the Bulgars east of the Iskar River, who are more Mongolian in type, and it so happens also that by reason of their dialect, they can converse more freely with the Serbians of the kingdom of Serbia than with their own fellow subjects who live in the vicinity of the Black Sea. It follows, therefore, that although on strategical grounds the readjustment would make in the direction of Balkan peace, little if any injustice would be done to the population which would thereby be transferred to Serbian rule.

The new frontier would cut off or reduce the three salients which bulge westward into Serbia. Leaving the Danube west of Lom Palanka it would curve round to join the Starca Planina and continue the old line to a point due east of Pirot, whence a convenient line would run direct southward through or near Trn till it picks up the Struma River near Kustendil. The course of the Struma offers an

## CODIFICATION OF CHILD LABOR LAWS

Seventeen States of Union Are Taking Steps for the Accomplishment of This Purpose

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Seventeen states of the Union are taking steps for the codification of all child labor laws, organized to legislate consistently and in unity with each other, according to a recent statement issued by the National Child Labor Committee. In the opinion of the committee, the Missouri Children's Code Commission has presented to the Legislature of 1919 the most rational plan for bringing the laws of a State into harmonious relationship and of offering an opportunity for the enactment of new laws needed to complete the code. Oklahoma, North Carolina, Alabama, West Virginia and Nebraska are among the states which will ask their legislatures for the appointment of code commissions this year.

"3. It is silent about the exclusion of the Welsh bishops and clergy from Convocation, and about such relatively minor matters as the alienation of the churchyards, which have caused extreme bitterness among churchmen.

"In these circumstances what ought I to do? I am deeply pained by word and conduct to the defense of the church in Wales, and recent events have, if possible, strengthened my conviction that nothing should be done to impair the efficiency of any religious agency. If your letter to Bonar Law were the program of a new government, as in substance it is, I should be clearly precluded from joining it. It seems to me equally clear that I ought not by retaining office in the present government to make myself responsible for a policy which I am unable to approve. With very real regret, therefore, I must ask you to transmit my resignation to the King.

"In conclusion I should wish to thank you very warmly for your many acts of courtesy and kindness during the time I have been your colleague, and to assure you that except on this one point I remain a convinced supporter of the government.

"Yours very sincerely,

"ROBERT CECIL."

"My Dear Cecil: I have your letter of yesterday, and it is most unwillingly that I comply with your request to submit your resignation to His Majesty. Since its formation you have rendered to the government and to the country most valuable services. I desire at the same time to thank you for the personal help which you have given to me, and on personal as well as on public grounds it is to me a matter of profound regret that you find it impossible to remain a member of the government.

"Yours sincerely,

"D. LLOYD GEORGE."

Lord Robert Cecil joined the government as Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs when the first coalition government was formed under Mr. Asquith, and his record since that date is acknowledged on all hands to have brought him definitely to the forefront in British political life. When Mr. Lloyd George became Premier, Lord Robert took the office of Minister of Blockade in addition to his other duties, and recently his official title was altered to that of Assistant-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

**DEMOLIBILIZATION IN AUSTRALIA**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MELBOURNE, Vic.—A. I. F. reinforcements in camp are being demobilized. The men are given a fortnight's leave on full pay, but will not be finally discharged until peace is signed. The first detachment of returning Anzacs, numbering 800, has arrived at Fremantle.

The United Kingdom three acts constitute a code of laws for children, known as the Consolidated Factory Acts, the Consolidated Educational Acts and the Children's Act of 1908. The first Children's Code Commission was appointed in Ohio in 1911; New Hampshire and Minnesota later furthered the growth of this movement.

## NAVAL DEMOBILIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Admiralty states that the naval situation does not admit of any officers or ratings being released from service from the Royal Navy except on compassionate grounds, as hitherto, and in a limited number of special cases, where particular individuals or classes are urgently required for the purpose of reconstructing industrial conditions prior to demobilization. The responsibility for dealing with all applications in the latter class of case rests with the Ministry of Labor, which is making a separate announcement as to the procedure to be adopted.



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## SINN FEIN PREPARES AN IRISH ASSEMBLY

**Secretary Tells Plans to Gain Control of Public Offices—Claims Great Power Through American Supporters**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—Harry Boland, who has participated from the first in the Irish Volunteer movement, and is now undersecretary at the Sinn Fein headquarters in Dublin, made the following statement to The Christian Science Monitor representative as to Sinn Fein's latest plan of campaign: "The new name for the Irish republican movement—Dael Eireann—is Irish for 'the Irish Assembly,' which has been summoned to meet at an early date. The place of assembly has not yet been announced."

"The name Sinn Fein was given to the movement by the English Government after the rebellion of 1916, which will go down to history as the Sinn Fein rebellion, but Sinn Fein is only another name for the Irish republican movement."

"The republic is to have Professor De Valera for president—he is the only man who could be president. The names of the Cabinet, or officers, are not yet announced, and Professor De Valera himself has not yet been formally elected. The heads of the movement have severed all connection with the British Government—they have cut the cables—by refusing to allow the newly elected representatives from Ireland to appear or to take their places in the English Parliament. All the new members have signed a pledge not to go to Westminster."

"In the meantime, attention is being given to the work of getting hold of the county councils and district councils with a view to controlling the government money, and making it impossible in other ways for the British Government to rule in Ireland.

"Not only from Ireland but through the Sinn Fein organization in America, we expect to bring the claim of Ireland for complete independence before the Peace Conference.

The Sinn Fein organization in America is very strong, consisting of all men of Irish birth who have gone to the States, and who have much influence and power there. They expect to be able to bring pressure to bear on the American delegates in the Peace Conference to enforce self-determination for all small nationalities, for the Irish republican organization in America holds the balance of power there. It does so in Australia also, and in other parts of the world. In fact, it is the Irish empire—an empire wider than the British.

The newly elected members of Parliament in Ireland are practically representatives of self-determination, although they are not all of the same political party. If the British Government does not recognize this, or allow the movement to go on, a very interesting situation will arise in Ireland. The hopes of the organization are for the present fixed on the Peace Conference, where America will have the largest influence, while President Wilson has been the greatest advocate for self-determination for small nationalities, a cause which also meets with the greatest amount of sympathy in America."

## COUNT PLUNKETT ON POLICY OF SINN FEIN

(Continued from page one)

they are working for the good of democracy." As to allied intervention in Russia, Count Plunkett remarked that the views of the United States and of Japan about armed intervention had never really been heard, but he did not believe it would be for the good of Russia.

Returning to the situation in Ireland, the Count alluded to the intention of Sinn Fein to try to control all possible agencies in Ireland, such as the county councils and government boards, so as to circumvent English domination through them, and the local bodies, through which they act. The county and district councils will be reflected in May or June, and by that time Sinn Fein leaders hope that public opinion will be so thoroughly instructed that only Sinn Feiners will be returned. The government, Count Plunkett declared, has postponed the municipal elections so as to prevent this being done, and so retain a "bulwark" until next year at least.

"The Irish Republicans," he said, "have a majority, even in Ulster, which is divided into three parties; first, the Unionists, who do not wish to be separated from England; second, those who want Irish independence, but still want to keep some connection with England, chiefly for trade purposes; and third, Irish Republicans, who want complete independence for the nation."

"We regard the Irish Unionists of the North as our fellow countrymen," continued the Count, "and they are entitled to a place in the government and to the same freedom as we demand for ourselves. Some people ask for guarantees, but asking for guarantees implies a want of freedom."

"Unionism, we say, is not a principle, but a simulated party contrivance, promoted by ministers to keep Ireland divided, and it is also employed by wealthy manufacturers to silence any outcry which might interfere with their trade interests. When anything threatened their business interests through labor organizations, they beat the party drum and led their workers out on a political plea so that nothing might interfere with the swelling of their dividends."

"Why?" The Christian Science Monitor representative asked, "has the

name been changed from Sinn Fein to Dael Eireann?" "Sinn Fein," was the reply, "still remains the general principle at the back of the movement. It means of course 'ourselves alone,' while Dael Eireann means 'the Irish Assembly' or parliament."

"The declaration of an independent Irish republic was made in 1916. Today, that is being reaffirmed, and a constituent assembly or parliament has been elected, and all those returned have signed a pledge that they will not attend the English Parliament, although they were elected through the machinery of that Parliament. All Irish members who were elected have been invited to come into the Irish assembly, whether they are Unionists or Republicans. They will join on a basis of fidelity to Ireland."

"Could Ireland be governed out of its own resources? Has it wealth enough?" "Yes," Count Plunkett replied, "the government is now one of the dearest and least productive in the world. Agriculture and industry would increase under a home government, and we believe that for £12,000,000 a year, all necessary government could be carried on, including the necessary army and navy. Not a mercantile navy, however. We must trust to help from other countries for that, partly by attracting trade to our ports. It now costs us £27,000,000 to £30,000,000 a year, which is partly spent on our own repression."

"In the early days of the war, we were told that Ireland's share of the post-war debt would amount to £400,000,000. By this time it may amount to £600,000,000. What a terrible threat to a nation! Under an Irish republic, this debt would of course be repudiated and we should start clear."

"Not only have we had grossly unjust taxation, but a repressive system of administration has been enforced.

We have been subject to jealousies and grasping avarice both in commerce and politics. Looking back through history, we find that in every instance where Ireland's trade struck at English interests, Irish trade and industry were sacrificed."

"Even under the benevolent despotism of a Strafford, Ireland could not but suffer. The greatest impediment to growth has occurred through the cutting off of Ireland's intercourse with other nations. With some of the best harbors in the world, we remain without shipping, through England's action. For instance, when the Cunard Company diverted their boats from calling at Queenstown, the German company which offered to make a port of call was refused permission to touch the soil of Ireland."

"Germany is not an enemy to the Irish Republic; there is no antagonism between Ireland and Germany. All countries are included in the brotherhood of nations and all democracies are friends. Ireland looks to freedom of the seas, the release of her commerce, and an end of her isolation. Ireland would make the seas a roadway for friendship with other nations, and would help to form a society of nations linked by a common bond of humanity."

"While we hope gifted Irishmen will find plenty of scope for their talents in their own land—for they are endowed with ability to govern—they have at the same time also exercised that power in other lands, for they possess capacity to appreciate national and racial differences and the warmth of human fellowship. This capacity will remain with them to the end."

In answer to further questions, Count Plunkett said that the Roman Catholic bishops are nearly all in complete sympathy with the Republican Party. "Some of them have been slow to recognize the national idea of independence, but they are becoming accustomed to it. Religion and government are closely related," he added, "to an Irishman, who has a certain domesticity of religion which is rather peculiar to him. He looks upon the Pope as his father, and would welcome him if he chose to come to Ireland."

"The Irish are devoted to their land and their religion. Their troubles in the past have been generally connected with the land. Within the recollection of some of us, very harrowing scenes have been witnessed in cruel evictions, and, although now about a quarter of the tenants have become at least part owners of their holdings, still there are many more who should become owners, too. The Irishman is not cruel or savage by nature, but he may be driven to commit fierce and almost savage acts if pressed too hard."

## CHICAGO WELCOMES RETURNING TROOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Thousands of people gave an enthusiastic welcome to soldiers of the famous Black Hawk Division from overseas, who arrived in Chicago on Monday morning. The men marched through the loop district of the city, and were entertained throughout the day at clubs and at a public reception at the Coliseum which was followed by a ball. Col. R. P. Ward and his staff were with the troops who arrived here.

Trains departing in four sections loaded with the troops left Chicago early Tuesday morning.

## LIMITS ON SHIP SUPPLIES REMOVED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—All limitations on the kind and amount of fuel, coal, food and other supplies which vessels outward bound from United States ports may carry, were removed in orders issued on Monday by the War Trade Board. Licenses for bunker coal will be issued in the same manner as heretofore, however, and through this the board will continue to control the destinations of the ships.

## COSTLY TERMINALS RAILROAD BURDEN

**Interstate Commerce Commissioner Who Dissented From Report of Board Gives Reasons for Stand Taken by Him**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Robert W. Woolley of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who dissented from his fellow members when the commission's report was presented to the Senate Interstate Committee last week, appeared before the committee on Monday to give his reasons for the stand he had taken. One was that, in the discussions that have taken place so far, only the interests of the railroads on the one hand and those of the shippers on the other hand had been considered, and the public had been represented only in groups, not as a whole.

Another point made by Mr. Woolley was that in his opinion, the freight rate structure of the United States is uneconomic and illogical. Mr. Woolley protested that the committee and Congress "must make certain that the final solution of the railroad problem shall guarantee that degree of uniformization of all railroads, large and small, which will make possible the installation of a nation-wide rate structure. The defects in the present rate structure may be grouped under conflict of rail and water carriers; cross hauling of freight; and differentiating between and properly allocating the costs of terminal and line-haul services. The crux of the railroad problem is the uneconomic and costly terminal."

"Under the Director-General we have seen the common use of terminals introduced. This is a step forward, but the fixed overhead capital charges for the individual terminals of the respective carriers in many cities remain. Partial remedy will come with the merging of these terminals, but the real cure is primarily up to Congress and eventually to the commercial and governing bodies of the cities. Only the consumer is interested in the reasonableness of a rate; the shipper's chief interest is in maintaining the proper relationship of his rates to those of his competitors, because he passes along the cost to the consumer, and the carrier's interest under private ownership is in collecting all that the traffic will bear."

Mr. Woolley gave it as his opinion that railroads should not be operated for private gain. Under federal control, he said, the cost of the railroads, as a whole, could be divided up equitably and readjustment could be made for the benefit of the entire public. He thought that eventually the whole railroad question would have to be decided by the people at the polls.

**ORGANIZATION OF CHURCHES URGED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"The forces of righteousness should organize and use their power for the promotion of humanity and Christianity," declared Robert Luce, member-elect of Congress, in addressing the Evangelical Alliance of Boston on Monday. Mr. Luce did not wish to be construed as advocating the entry of the church into politics, as such, but in these days when humanity "is the very essence of legislation in state and nation," he believed there was a large service to be performed.

He particularly urged organization in Massachusetts so that the churches would be prepared to demand, where desirable, a state-wide referendum on proposed legislation, under the new constitutional amendment authorizing the initiative and referendum in Massachusetts. The speaker asked his audience if only the forces of evil were to organize and then "work to promote the liquor traffic, to secure an open Sunday, to keep little children at work in the mills!" He added: "If we are right, why not organize?"

**NEW GOVERNOR OF OKLAHOMA SWORN IN**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma—J. B. A. Robertson was sworn into office as Governor of Oklahoma, on Monday, before a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Oklahoma Legislature. In his inaugural address Governor Robertson touched upon the issues which he will hold to the front of his administration. These are good roads and better education facilities. He has recommended that the State build a system of hard-surface roads at a cost of \$60,000,000. Robert L. Williams, who retired as Governor, goes to Muskogee at once to take his place on the bench as United States district judge for the Eastern District of Oklahoma.

**NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE MAJORITY ACTION**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Some people gave an enthusiastic welcome to soldiers of the famous Black Hawk Division from overseas, who arrived in Chicago on Monday morning. The men marched through the loop district of the city, and were entertained throughout the day at clubs and at a public reception at the Coliseum which was followed by a ball. Col. R. P. Ward and his staff were with the troops who arrived here.

Trains departing in four sections loaded with the troops left Chicago early Tuesday morning.

## LIMITS ON SHIP SUPPLIES REMOVED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—All limitations on the kind and amount of fuel, coal, food and other supplies which vessels outward bound from United States ports may carry, were removed in orders issued on Monday by the War Trade Board. Licenses for bunker coal will be issued in the same manner as heretofore, however, and through this the board will continue to control the destinations of the ships.

the adoption at a recent election of five of the league amendments, three of which already are ratified by the House of Representatives.

In the action taken on Monday the first test of strength showed 71 leaguers, 34 antis and eight abstainers.

In the House the league majority is even greater proportionately, insuring early ratification of all league amendments, which barring adverse decision from the Supreme Court, also dominated by the league, should become a part of the state constitution at once.

## FISH PRICES AND FISH PROFITS

**Abnormal Rates to Disadvantage of Dealers, According to Evidence in Boston Pier Case**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—METZ, Lorraine (Monday)—In spite of the attempt by the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to maintain the dynasty, a republic has been proclaimed in Luxembourg, and it is reported that the youthful Grand Duchess has taken refuge in a chateau in the neighborhood of the city.

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Luxembourg Government issued a proclamation appealing to the people against the movement for the establishment of a republic, and urging support to the dynasty. The proclamation announced that the Grand Duchess Marie declared her readiness to abdicate if her retention of the throne would be an obstacle to the decision taken by the government to seek an economic alliance with the Entente Powers, especially France and Belgium.

The text of the proclamation, which was issued on Friday, follows:

"Fellow Citizens: A revolutionary movement aiming at the proclamation of a republic and the downfall of the dynasty was set afoot yesterday in the capital. Disorders, which are the inevitable consequence of this unhealthy agitation, are seriously compromising the national honor and the independence of the Grand Duchy at the most critical hour of its history. The government, therefore, appeals to all citizens who desire to safeguard these precious possessions to help to the utmost in the maintenance of law and order. This is the more important because the country is about to make decisions of the highest importance which will largely affect its future and economic prosperity.

The government has decided to seek an economic alliance with the Entente Powers, especially France and Belgium. Necessary negotiations will be begun shortly. Recent events having established the fact that the presence of a sovereign might, under certain circumstances, prove an obstacle to the negotiations, the Grand Duchess, zealous of her country's interests, has declared her readiness to renounce the throne and has instructed the government to consider measures to guarantee the independence of the country and the preservation of the dynasty.

The government will get in immediate touch with the Chamber of

## LUXEMBOURG IS NOW A REPUBLIC

**Despite Attempts of Government to Maintain Dynasty, Grand Duchy Is Declared Republic—Duchess Flees to Château**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

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The government will get in immediate touch with the Chamber of

deputies with a view to discharging its duties. It is convinced that the preservation of the dynasty constitutes at the present moment a necessary guarantee of national autonomy and that it does not represent any obstacle to the realization of the desired economic union.

"The highest interests of state demand that we should not plunge the country into the deadly throes of anarchy. This is also the desire of a vast majority of our fellow citizens. Any decision relative to the dynastic questions and all questions affecting the fate of the country must be reserved until the will of the people of Luxembourg is freely expressed through legal channels.

"We urgently beg our fellow citizens to be united on a basis of national agreement so as to give the country dignity in the eyes of the great friendly Powers and restore to it the peace and calm which it so greatly needs."

The proclamation was signed by Emile Reuter, Premier, and four other ministers.

Luxembourg constituted one of the three small states of Europe which by international agreement were declared neutral territory forever.

Under its terms, the Grand Duchy was pledged never to make war, and it was stipulated that it should never be attacked.

The country was raised to the rank of a Duchy in 1354 and since then fell to Burgundy and to Spain, remaining, however, part of the German Empire.

By the treaty of Utrecht, it passed to Austria in 1713. Ceded later to France.

It was raised to the rank of a Grand Duchy at the Congress of Vienna, and became a member of the Germanic confederation, but under the personal sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands as indemnity for the loss of Nassau. When Belgium became an independent kingdom in 1831, it was divided between that country and Holland.

In 1867, however, an international conference at London made Luxembourg a neutral sovereign state, under guarantee of the powers.

In 1890 the Dutch House of Orange became extinct in the direct line of succession, and the country passed to Adolphus of Nassau as Grand Duke.

The present Grand Duchess, Marie Adelaide, succeeded him. In spite of her protests and the Treaty of London, the Germans marched their troops directly across Luxembourg territory in 1914, in order to get a more direct route to France.

The plan which has had the support of Senator Kendrick of Wyoming would grant the claimants a lease of one-half the land they claim upon a 50 per cent royalty on condition that they relinquish their present claims and pay

## AMERICAN LABOR PARTY DEMANDS

New York Branch Asks Representation of Labor According to Voting Strength in All Federal Government Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Representation of labor in proportion to its voting strength in all departments of government and upon all government commissions and agencies of demobilization and reconstruction, is demanded by the local branch of the American Labor Party, which has just been organized here at meetings controlled by the radical element. Nearly 600 delegates were present, according to the credentials committee, and, disregarding the well-known opposition of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to an independent labor party in the United States, a platform was adopted which formulates "labor's own program of fundamental, social, economic and political change."

The radical Socialists, many of whom attended the meetings, will be invited to affiliate officially with the new party.

The Socialist policy is said to be to watch the new party to see whether it becomes a real labor party, in which case it is likely the two will affiliate. Meanwhile the members of the new party renounce membership in any of the old parties which they all call capitalistic. The present executive committee remains in control until membership warrants the calling of a more representative convention.

The recent meetings were not completely dominated by the radicals. There were those who objected, for instance, when the opposition to conscription developed into what one said was Bolshevism. Another delegate asked if all those speaking against all military compulsion were United States citizens. The plank covering this subject was finally adopted in this form: "We are unequivocally opposed to any form of universal compulsory military training in time of peace."

An amendment dropping the words "in time of peace" was lost, but not without debate. The radicals insisted upon the amendment, claiming that there was nothing treasonable or sedition in it.

There seems to be some doubt as to the attitude the Socialist Party will assume toward the new organization. Some of the Socialist leaders are inclined to distrust a labor party, claiming that they are justified in this distrust by the history of former attempts to form and continue such a party. Some of the prominent members of the new party emphasize the opinion that a United States labor party can hold together only through a coalition of various elements. It would not be surprising if the new party should even reach out toward the farmers, the single taxers, and other interests besides the Socialists and the trade unionists.

## Chicago Labor Candidates

Nominations Made for Mayor, City Clerk and Treasurer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Independent Labor Party recently formed here by organized labor has made its first nomination for city offices. At the nominating convention held in Hodcarriers Hall, John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, was selected to run for Mayor of Chicago at the spring elections. John Kuklinski, organizer for the A. F. of L., in charge of the stockyards' organization, a member of the Butcher Workers' Union, was nominated for city clerk. Knut G. Torkelson, former secretary of the District Carpenters Council, now secretary of Carpenters Union No. 181, a large local, was nominated for city treasurer on the Labor Party ticket.

Fitzpatrick is Irish, Kuklinski is Polish, and Torkelson is Scandinavian. Charles Dold, chairman of the Labor Party, said that all the wards were represented at the convention, and that prior to the meeting, 20 of them had been organized or were in process of organization. The remainder, he said, effected organization later, and all were instructed to make nominations for the City Council not later than Feb. 9.

W. E. Rodriguez, former Socialist member of the Chicago City Council from the fifteenth ward, announced in the meeting that he had withdrawn from the American Socialist Party and had joined the Labor Party.

The city candidates of the labor men will start their campaign immediately, Charles Dold announced.

Mooney Case the Issue

National Labor Congress to Consider It in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Governor Smith's milk commission held a long session here on Monday and heard milk producers and distributors state their cases in the controversy which has reduced milk receipts about 25 per cent. The meeting continued into the evening without decision. The producers ask \$4.01 per hundred-weight. The distributors offer \$3.60, and deny that they have made any offer higher than that. The commission was said to be ready to advise the Governor to recommend prompt and drastic legislation to insure normal milk supply if the conference came to no decision.

convicted on perjured testimony in the San Francisco bomb case.

There are rumors that other things may come up before the convention. Mr. Schulberg said, but those in closest touch with the Mooney case will insist that the Mooney case be properly disposed of before anything else is taken up. The convention as called, he said, had but one purpose, and that to consider the Mooney case. Mr. Schulberg said the convention would be one of the most representative of the rank and file of labor that has ever been called. The delegates, he declared, will be directly from the workshops as they are chosen from the locals in the various cities. John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, will open the meeting as temporary chairman. W. Bourke Cockran will deliver an address on the Mooney case, and Frank P. Walsh, formerly connected with the War Labor Board, will deliver an address on Wednesday.

## EIGHT-HOUR WORK DAY IS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Resolutions filed in the Massachusetts Legislature call upon the United States Congress to establish a uniform eight-hour work day throughout the nation. The resolutions were presented by Representative Elihu B. Stone of one of the Boston districts and are in part as follows:

"Whereas, the constantly increasing productiveness of machinery created by human labor and resulting from the inventive genius of mankind enables the working class to produce a given amount of wealth in an ever-decreasing length of time; and

"Whereas, the return of the military and naval forces of the United States from the battlefields of Europe and their return to industry under former conditions would result in an intense competition for jobs between them and the formerly untrained workers, especially women and minors, whom the world-wide war has called into industrial activity, which would cause injustice both to the returned men and to those now holding their former jobs; therefore be it

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of the General Court of Massachusetts, that public interest will be better served, labor more fully employed and prosperity more general, by the reduction of the hours of labor to not exceeding eight per day throughout the nation, except in cases of emergency, and it respectfully petitions the Congress of the United States to take necessary steps to provide such uniform work day."

## DETROIT FAIR CASE REMANDED BY COURT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Federal Court decrees upholding an ordinance fixing the rate of street car fares in Detroit, Michigan, and dismissing proceedings brought by the Detroit United Railway to restrain its enforcement, were set aside on Monday by the Supreme Court, which held that the company was entitled to a reasonable return on its investment. The case was remanded for further proceedings. The Supreme Court held that the lower court erred in not hearing the case on its merits, and deciding whether a reasonable return was denied. Justices Holmes, Brandeis and Clark dissented.

The case resulted from the company's efforts to raise fares after the War Labor Board increased the maximum wage rate of its employees from 40 to 48 cents an hour and recommended an advance in fare to meet higher operating costs. This award of the board, the company claimed, added \$2,000,000 annually to its financial burdens.

Petitions asking for permission to increase its fare were denied by the city council, which shortly afterward passed an ordinance fixing a rate schedule. This, the company claimed, was confiscatory.

## RETURNING STRIKERS FIND NO EMPLOYMENT

PITTSFIELD, Massachusetts

Employees of the General Electric Company in this city, who have been on a strike since Dec. 14, reported for work at the plant on Monday, as instructed by the War Labor Board, and for a second time found no work awaiting them. During the past week many striking employees were returned to their former positions, but over 1000 are still to be recalled by the company through its preference classification system. These workers at a mass meeting during the morning made affidavits as to conditions confronting them when they reported for work on Monday, and these will be forwarded to the War Labor Board.

General Manager Cheaney of the plant says workers who found no employment are recorded as "laid off because of lack of work" and do not lose their standing.

## MILK PRODUCERS AND DISTRIBUTORS HEARD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—The Harvard University Aeronautical Society has petitioned the college faculty

## OWNERS HOLD UP STRIKE HEARINGS

### Objection Raised in New York Harbor Controversy to Personnel of War Labor Board—Order Will Be Enforced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—As the result of President Wilson's urgent request, the National War Labor Board on Monday resumed consideration of the controversy between the boat owners and the harbor workers, with William Howard Taft acting as chairman. The Marine Workers' Association, having sent a cable message to the President announcing willingness to arbitrate, was ready to submit its case, but the private boat owners refused to be present as anything more than spectators after Mr. Taft had overruled their objection to Basil M. Manly, joint chairman of the board, and a few other members.

The owners said they could not submit their case to an arbitration board some of whose members had signed a statement last week declaring that the workers had been willing to accept the board's rulings, but that the owners had not. The owners contended that the board, because of this statement, favored the workers, but Mr. Taft ruled that the statement attacked by the owners did not express any opinion on the merits of the case.

Mr. Taft then named C. E. Michael and John P. Perkins for the employers, and Adam Wilkinson and W. L. Hutcheson for the men, as a sub-committee to hear the claims of both sides. The Railroad Administration, the Shipping Board, the army and navy, and the public boat owners, are in sympathy with the board. The private boat owners can still submit their case to the sub-committee, if they think better of their decision to deny the board's authority as long as it refuses to eliminate the allegedly pro-labor members.

It is apparent that whatever decision the board makes, after receiving the sub-committee's report, will be enforced, and it is said that harbor traffic, resuming by the workers on the request of the President, will not again be allowed to be interrupted.

The attorney for the workers is Frank P. Walsh, former joint chairman of the War Labor Board. He said the workers demand living wages the eight-hour day, and adequate overtime pay. He asserted emphatically that the board had complete authority in the case, and he hoped the settlement might be such as to encourage capital and labor always to arbitrate their differences.

"This may be the beginning of great things," he said. "We may be engaged in work as important as that just begun at Versailles. As representatives of 16,000 strikers, who may be joined by 42,000 affiliated longshoremen, I want to call your attention to the fact that the condition in New York for the past few days has been almost a reproach to our government."

Paul A. Bonynge, counsel for the private boat owners, then criticized the board as prejudiced, and said that if the allegedly objectionable members were eliminated the owners would arbitrate. Whereupon Mr. Walsh said: "One might just as well challenge the personnel of the Supreme Court."

A union leader asked the private boat owners if they would send a message to the President similar to that sent by the workers. There was no reply, and Mr. Taft said the refusal of the owners to recognize the board was an answer.

The government is understood to be ready to commandeer harbor craft, if the board is unable to settle the controversy.

## AERONAUTICS COURSE DESIRED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—The Harvard University Aeronautical Society has petitioned the college faculty

for the establishment of a course in aeronautics, either as a regular college course or in the engineering school. The home-coming of many Harvard men engaged in war aviation work has created considerable interest in the question of a new aeronautics course.

## RUSSIAN POLICY STATEMENT ASKED

### Movement in the United States Senate to Seek Declaration of Administration's Attitude on Program of Conciliation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Taking advantage of the proposal made by Great Britain for a reconsideration of the allied attitude toward the Soviet Government and the other warring elements in Russia, a strong element in the United States Senate has opened a campaign, the object of which is to have the Administration define the policy it proposes to follow in Russia and state whether or not it will consider a course of conciliation feasible or desirable.

While the majority of the senators hold the view that this nation can have no dealings, directly or indirectly, with the Bolsheviks, or under any circumstances admit their representatives to the Peace Conference, the owners said they could not submit their case to an arbitration board some of whose members had signed a statement last week declaring that the workers had been willing to accept the board's rulings, but that the owners had not. The owners contended that the board, because of this statement, favored the workers, but Mr. Taft ruled that the statement attacked by the owners did not express any opinion on the merits of the case.

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## NEW WEALTH BUILDS BREWERIES IN JAPAN

### Member of Staff of the American Board for Foreign Missions in That Country Points Out Effects of the European War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Pointing out that there has been no time like the present for the work of molding and shaping the thoughts and ideals of the Japanese people, the Rev. Morton O. Dunning, a member of the staff of the American Board for Foreign Missions in that country, says that one of the effects of the war in Japan has been an enormous increase in the wealth of certain classes of people, and that this has resulted in a larger consumption of intoxicating liquors and the building of great breweries. Other effects noted by Mr. Dunning are inflation of prices upon necessary articles of food and commerce, and a "tremendous impetus to the movement for the democratization of the country."

"More than any other class of people," says Mr. Dunning, "ship owners and all having anything to do with shipping have had their wealth multiplied overnight, as it were. Shipping stock that sold at \$8, three years ago, has been soaring around \$300 and higher, and dividends of 70 per cent have been declared. I understand that one small company sold its ships and turned a neat dividend of more than 3000 per cent. It seems incredible. As people we have quite a class of 'funari-kin,' or 'ship-become-money' people. It certainly has been 'ship-become money.'

"This newly and suddenly acquired wealth led to a great increase in liquor drinking. It seems strange to read of the strides that prohibition is making in the United States, with breweries turned into candy factories, and at the same time to see immense new breweries being built here. Yet such is the case."

"This increase of wealth, in one or two groups of people, has roused the desire for a similar increase of wealth among other classes. As a result, price manipulation and the cornering of staple products has gone forward beyond all bounds. Paper manufacturers seem to increase their prices every week. The revised translation of the Bible in Japanese is just ready for the press and quantities of rice paper are naturally needed. Mr. Parrot, agent for the Bible Society, was told by the manufacturers that he must order at once if he wished supplies of paper three months hence. When asked what the price of the paper would be, he was told that the price would be fixed at the time of delivery. Naturally the printing of the revised Bible is delayed. This is only one of the countless ways in which the missionary and the Christian work is affected."

"This cornering of the market and inflation of prices led to very serious riots throughout Central Japan last summer. These were the 'rice-riots.' Rice is the staple food of all classes of people. From about five cents a quart it was jumped to 15 cents a quart and even higher. Then the

mob rose and for a time things were lively. A deliberately planned 3,000,000 yen fire was brought about right in Kobe, where the head office of one of the large rice firms were cleaned out. The price of rice fell about 50 per cent, but it has been slowly advanced again."

"Great numbers of people were arrested throughout the country, during these 'rice-riots,' and the troops were called out in many places. Several hundreds of those arrested, about 800, if I recall correctly, have been given jail sentences, and the power of the police and government has been maintained. At the same time the upper and ruling classes have been given something to think about, and more attention will be paid to the rights of the common people in the future. The social changes that are coming in Europe and America, as a result of the war, are coming here and coming rapidly."

"Japan, politically, has been organized largely on the autocratic form of government, very much along German lines. Even in peace times there has been a good deal of censoring of the press. The movement toward democracy is growing by leaps and bounds. Countless articles are appearing in the press, warning the people about 'dangerous thoughts,' that democracy may be suited to western nations, but it is not suitable to the genius of the Japanese people, etc. These articles simply serve to show how rapidly the movement toward democratization is proceeding with the people. Since the opening of the Meiji Era, when Japan opened her doors to the western nations and began that wonderful transformation that has brought her to an acknowledged place as one of the great powers of the world, there has been no time like the present for the molding and shaping of the thoughts and ideals of the people."

The application to the court sets forth he is engaged in the dry goods business and that the license is a necessity to him. He affirms he has not been interned by the United States, but has in all respects aided the United States in the war against the Central Powers.

Interpretation of the power of state officials in the matter of license discrimination has been discussed in more than one state, and some litigation may ensue until there is a clear ruling by one of the higher tribunals. Notice has been taken of the proposition to be put before the City Council in Springfield, Massachusetts, where Thomas H. Benton, a member of the council, is consulting with the legal department of the city to prepare an ordinance which, if it is established, will prevent the issuance by that municipality of city licenses to persons not citizens of the United States or those who give no evidence of their intention to be citizens.

## ALIEN TO TEST RIGHT IN COURTS

### Action Brought in New Jersey to Determine Authority of License Commissioner in Refusing Permit to Drive Motor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey—Automobile drivers, particularly men and women of alien birth, who require licenses to handle motor-driven vehicles, such as brewery wagons, dry goods delivery trucks and all similar conveyances, are much interested in the mandamus proceedings which have been begun in the Supreme

## SPAIN'S JOY OVER ALLIED VICTORY

**Exchanges of Compliments Between Spain and Victors Have Been "Numerous and Excellent"—Street Processions Held**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The precise quality of the pleasure of Spain upon the conclusion of the armistice and the imminence of absolute peace is not a simple matter to decide upon, and abroad the cablegrams saying that there have been great rejoicings in many parts of the country over the victories of the Allies may well cause doubts and mystifications. How is it that this super-neutral country, whose leaders have so continually been accused of German sympathies and indeed of extending these to the point almost of infringement of neutrality in the interests of the Central Powers, comes now to rejoice with fireworks and festivals over the victory of the Entente? And then it was noted that Spanish official congratulations to the victorious nations were not in the first batch of those received by the latter, let it be said that since then the exchanges of compliments between Spain and the victors have been numerous and excellent. What the chiefs of Spain have written to some deposed rulers is a matter as to which there is some speculation, but the truth of which may never be known.

As to the rejoicing in Spain over the armistice, it has certainly been great and enthusiastic, and in some cases it has continued for days and had every external appearance of being an expression of joy at the victory of the Allies. In Valladolid, Valencia, Oviedo, and other places, there were great demonstrations, the people marching in processions through the streets, while in several cases the ayuntamientos placed on the municipal records their satisfaction at the victory of the Allies. It was recognized as the proper thing to do to leave cards at the consulates of France, England, Italy and the United States. Again in various places there was a display of the flags of the victorious powers. Certainly all who had obtained possession of such flags made the utmost show of them, but there seemed to be a curious shortage of such goods, and in some districts there was not one to be found. On the other hand, it was discovered that in many places there was a considerable quantity of German flags, which appeared to have been kept in readiness for some special occasion. This was curious, and some have not scrupled to imply that the opportunist Spaniards were prepared to congratulate any sort of victor, that they fancied the Germans for the part, and, being very friendly disposed, toward whom, made their preparations accordingly.

The truth is that the attitude of the Spanish populace, or for the matter of that of the Spanish rulers also, need not be taken too seriously. The former may on the whole have been somewhat pro-German, partly through ignorance, partly through faulty guidance and the intense German propaganda, but it was certainly much less Germanophile in the last stages of the war than it was before, by reason of the German submarine attacks on Spanish shipping, the heavy losses occasioned thereby, and the sufferings in Spain that resulted. However stupid the people may have been in any part of Spain, the cold, inexorable truth was at last brought home to them that some of their suffering, the bread shortage and the stifling of their trade, was due to the German attacks upon their own friendly state, and a deep growing distrust of Spanish governmental policy was the result. The people began to ask and inquire and wonder, and it is up this way that the seeds of revolution have been sown—if they have been.

But the outburst of joy in Spain was not to any great extent due to the victory of the Allies, but simply to the fact that the war was over, and the belief that therefore conditions of life in Spain would improve—that and really nothing else. The people did not know enough of the war and the conduct of the Allies to rejoice in their victory, for allied propaganda has not been the same as that of the Central Powers; but naturally when a peace by victory was being celebrated for the happiness it would give to this neutral country, somebody had to be congratulated and hence the congratulations to the Allies and the natural gratitude that they should have finished off the war. The same would have happened if Germany had won. When, therefore, the position of Spain is being appraised, too much credit should not be given to it for these demonstrations, the reports of which have been so well circulated abroad. It may freely be said, however, that the manifestations of the political parties of the Left and of the Catalonians generally and the people of some other parts, as in Vizcaya, rang absolutely true.

Now take a glance at the development in this matter on the official side. The Spanish Chamber, or its Left section, wished to send congratulations to the French Chamber of Deputies, but the proposal was not regarded kindly by the authorities. It was wondered afterward why the King could send his congratulations to France and not the Chamber. However in due course King Alfonso sent his congratulations to President Poincaré on the successful ending to the war which had taught the world the meaning of bravery and patriotism. In his reply the President of the French Republic expressed his grateful thanks for the constant solicitude shown by Spain for the victims of the war. There appeared to be some doubt as to whether his Majesty had sent similar congratulatory messages to the heads of the other nations who,

## ITALIAN PREMIER'S SPEECH IN CHAMBER

**Signor Orlando, at Opening of Parliament, Says War Had Been Greatest Social and Political Revolution in History**

I

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy.—The reopening of the Italian Parliament took place in the new hall for the Chamber of Deputies. Such was the eagerness to be present on the historic occasion and to hear the Premier's speech that eager crowds of ticket holders rushed in to take possession of their seats in the galleries as soon as the doors were opened. As the deputies began to arrive Signor Salandra was especially warmly greeted and Signor Barzillai was met with cries of "Viva l'Italano Trieste!" There was a round of applause when Signor Girardini, the deputy for newly liberated Udine arrived and again when the former Premier, Signor Boselli, came in, but a chilling silence was preserved when Goliotti entered the hall with his friend Peano. It was noteworthy, too, that, after the Premier's speech, when

Goliotti went over to offer his congratulations there was a very distinct murmur.

The rising of the President of the Chamber, Signor Marcora, brought all the ministers and deputies to their feet and the first words of his patriotic speech, "Italy is complete" met with an enthusiastic reception, as did also his allusions to the fact that in his youth he had listened to Mazzini and had been one of Garibaldi's soldiers. The great demonstration, however, was reserved for Signor Orlando, and, when he rose to speak, the deputies cheered and cheered again.

It was above all the force of an

idea, Signor Orlando said, which had given the Italian people the faith to stand firm through 4 months of war. The enthusiasm of the early days of the war had little by little become tempered into an austere discipline, but the fire which burnt in their hearts became a great conflagration in the moment of disaster, and the whole people had arisen, determined to fight the enemy, events, and destiny, and in that faith had lain their salvation and their victory. In obedience to the words of the King, soldiers and people had formed one army.

Signor Orlando spoke of their celebrations of the victory of the previous June; Italy was saved, but they had not then reconquered their territory, nor freed their brothers, and they waited for their hour to come. Amid great applause he went on to speak of their recent victories. In a few days, he said, they had regained their cities; on the same day the tricolor had gone back to Udine and had been hoisted in Rovereto, Trent, and Trieste. What was that, but a miracle which faith had brought about? With deep feeling the Premier spoke of the beloved names of Trent and Trieste and of the constant devotion those towns had shown to the mother country. It was noteworthy, in view of recent events, that a group of deputies followed up the cries of "Viva Trent e Trieste!" with that of "Viva l'Italano Flume!"

The Prime Minister paid warm tributes to Italy's allies, France, England and America, which were acknowledged from the diplomatic gallery by M. Barrère and Sir Rennell Rodd, the French and British ambassadors, and by Mr. Richardson of the American Embassy. Heartfelt applause was given to the tribute to each country but the demonstration in favor of America was especially enthusiastic. The expressions of gratitude to the Allies were followed up by the Premier with one to the Italian nation, "our own people."

The war, the Premier declared, had brought about incalculable international as well as political changes. The Austro-Hungarian state, an anachronism, a combination of peoples with different history, language and race, held together by force, had disappeared, and if the Ottoman Empire had not disappeared, the scope of its bad government was reduced. The nationalities which formerly constituted Russia were rearranging themselves, although how it was at present impossible to say, and the dismemberment of Poland was being made good; the axiom of nationality, therefore, was triumphing, the purest assertion of the democratic spirit of which Mazzini had been an apostle. The changes in the governments corresponded to the changes in the states, and the end of the war found none of the military autocracies standing which had seemed so firmly rooted.

This war, he declared, was at the same time the greatest social and political revolution in history, surpassing even the French Revolution.

### AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A League of Nations is an indispensable instrument, if as a people, we are really desirous, as I believe we are, not only of having peace at the forthcoming conference, but the permanency of that peace guaranteed, after all the sacrifices we have made," said Lord Parmoor at a recent meeting of the British Constitution Association. Something was wanted, he said, in the nature of a court of representatives of the nations which by degrees should introduce an international common law. There would be no difficulty, he considered, about the members of the conference carrying out the views which had generally been adopted in international relationships. If they would be content to submit juridical questions to arbitration. The British people were intensely anxious to have a new basis of international relationship in the direction of union and cooperation instead of the old policy of international force and animosity. There was no reason, Lord Parmoor said, why a practical scheme for such a league could not be worked out.

# Come See the Essex

Its First Showing—A Light Weight Quality Car

## Next Thursday—\$1395

F. O. B. Factory

Motorists will have their first sight of the Essex next Thursday, January 16th.

It is the car which motor papers have mentioned so frequently during the past year as a new solution of automobile transportation.

Automobiles have been developed along two widely different lines. One has been toward a cheap light car. Economy and low first cost have been its chief advantages.

The other has been toward luxury, comfort and endurance. It has meant high first cost and heavy maintenance expense.

The Essex combines the advantages of these two types. It is moderately priced, and economical in operation. It has no useless weight. Its performance, comfort and finish, to the minutest detail, is comparable to that which you could get only in high priced cars.

### Be One of the First to Ride in It

We begin public demonstrations of the Essex on Thursday. Hundreds of other dealers in all parts of the country are making their first showing of the Essex on that day.

If you will come in on Thursday, or better still, telephone that you will be on hand, we will arrange to demonstrate the Essex to you so that you can be one of the first in this community to ride in this new car.

The Essex is to do its own advertising.

Whatever you hear of it in the future will be whatever people choose to say about it.

No descriptions are to be advertised until hundreds of thousands of motorists have said what they think of the Essex.

It is to be sold on the merits of its performance and not by what we or the makers may claim for it.

That is the way the Essex was introduced to us.

We were invited to the factory. A lot of conjecture had been advanced about the Essex, but the makers would give us no particulars.

Had we not known the Essex builders as well as we do, through years of dealing with them, we might have been less confident of a car about which so little information was vouchsafed.

All they said was that it would meet the demand for a light weight, moderate priced, high quality automobile of unusual performance, luxury and stability.

But coming from them that meant more than volumes of claims.

The pleasure of our surprise, even with the knowledge we had of how temperate the Essex people are in what they say of their product, was so complete, we want you to receive the same kind of surprise.

If our own experience and that of hundreds of the most successful of automobile dealers in the country, is a criterion, you will be both surprised and enthusiastic about the Essex.

May we expect you to ride with us Thursday?

Every motorist is invited.

Demonstrating Car leaves

store every half hour



### The Henley-Kimball Co.

Hudson and Essex Distributors

652 Beacon St., Boston

Telephone, Back Bay 5330



## RAILWAY LOAN TO CHINA IS PLANNED

United States Bankers Have \$30,000,000 Credit in View—Three Other Nations May Be Invited to Participate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON. District of Columbia.—It is understood in commercial circles—that a group of United States bankers is considering the question of a \$30,000,000 loan to China for the rehabilitation of her railroads. It is understood also that future loans may be made for the building of new roads. John J. Abbott, of this city, is expected to make a survey of China before the loan is actually negotiated. Mr. Abbott is already well informed concerning Chinese affairs, having made a similar trip within the last two years. In addition to this knowledge gained by actual inspection, he is a sincere friend of China and has faith in the future of that Republic.

The so-called "American group" of bankers was formed a few months ago for the purpose of considering a \$30,000,000 loan. This money was to have been used in establishing a new currency system. At that time, however, conditions in China were unsettled due to the friction between the North and the South of that country. But since the election of the new President, Hsu Shih-Chang, who is believed to have demonstrated his ability in the matter of conciliation, the condition of the internal affairs of the country has improved greatly. The improved condition came too late, however, as the \$50,000,000 loan proposition was abandoned on account of the strife that prevailed at the time.

The readiness of the Chinese Government to cooperate with the United States, and the evident desire of her leading officials to establish a firm trade foundation with this country on a basis that will enable China to secure sufficient customs revenue to make foreign loans unnecessary, have brought about a favorable change in the opinion of United States business interests, and it is considered quite probable that the railroad loan now proposed will be successful. In diplomatic circles, this change is considered due entirely to the ability and diplomacy of the new President of China and those officials and advisers under him who are now responsible for affairs in China.

It was during the Taft administration that the first serious effort was made by United States interests to develop China, when the American group of bankers joined with European bankers, known as the International group, in a loan of \$50,000,000 to the Chinese railroads. Later on, the United States and European groups became the six-power group, composed of representative banking combinations of the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia and Japan. Cooperation of this group naturally ceased when Germany began the war, and the partnership was dissolved.

It is possible, however, that some of the nations in the former six-power group may be invited to participate in the loan to China, but the new lineup, it is considered, probably will be a four-power group, Germany and Russia being eliminated.

Much will depend upon the final survey of China by Mr. Abbott. Recent reports to the Department of Commerce indicate that conditions in China are better than for many years.

## I. W. W. ACTIVITIES WATCHED BY POLICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—I. W. W. propagandists have become active among a colony of several hundred Russians in this city. Meetings are being held frequently and speakers from large centers are addressing gatherings of from 400 to 500 persons in several languages. I. W. W. propaganda, printed in English and Russian, is being distributed amongst those attending.

As there has been no especial attempt at secrecy, the authorities have had no difficulty in keeping in close touch with the meetings, and police officers in plain clothes have been present to watch developments. While sentiments not entirely respectful to established institutions have been frequently voiced, there appears to have been no incitement to unlawful acts, the leaders bending their energies chiefly to building up membership in the organization.

It is believed that this city offers but a limited scope for I. W. W. propaganda owing to the general character of its population. While the proportion of aliens is probably as large as in other cities outside of the great centers, the nature and diversity of the city's industries in general have called for a higher grade of skilled labor than in the so-called mill cities of the East that are given over largely to some single industry. The varied nature of industries also has had a stabilizing influence that has resulted in a smaller element of floating population than in many other places.

## BROADER INFLUENCE OF COLLEGES URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Association of American Colleges, at its meeting here, went on record in favor of a federal department of education, and passed a resolution calling upon its executive committee to work to extend the influence of American college education to foreign lands. The association declared that it welcomed the

interchange of views on this matter with foreign educators, and approved of the bringing of 100 French girls to the United States to attend American colleges. The association proposed that this plan be continued, and that students be brought from other countries also. The association also went on record in favor of a continuance of military instruction in the colleges.

Another resolution called for the appointment of a committee to consider and report upon the advisability of establishing courses in colleges on the history and appreciation of the fine arts, including architecture, and that this committee be requested to confer with the American Institute of Architects as to the contents of such a course.

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## GERMAN AGENT TAKEN IN NEW YORK CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Confessing that he was a spy working under the direction of Aptroot, Holland's master Germany spy, Peter Zwaay, who came to the United States some time ago under another name, was held in \$5000 bail by a United States commissioner, charged with having violated the Espionage Act. Zwaay is said to have acknowledged to naval authorities that he was sent here to send information regarding troop movements, and particularly in connection with the Levathian.

He said, however, that he had sent no information from here but that before coming to the United States he had acted as a German spy in England and had been well paid although he had given little information. Zwaay was applying for a passport to return home when discovered. In default of bail he was lodged in the Tombs.

## MEXICANS ARRESTED

TUCSON, Arizona—Seven Mexican and Mexican-American residents of Tucson and Douglas were arrested here on Monday by federal authorities, charged with smuggling arms into Mexico in connection with a new revolutionary movement.

A good spot for close-ups on the avenue is at the window where an exhibition of luscious fruit and nuts

## "FIFT' AVENOO"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor "So this is Fift' Avenoo," said the stranger from Wichita, Kansas, in disgust as he was roughly elbowed off the sidewalk by the seething mass of foreign-born loaf-workers who at lunch hour infest "The Avenue of the Croix de Guerre," anywhere below Twenty-Third Street.

Way back in his home town the local newspapers and movie theaters had often pictured to him a magnificent boulevard of wealth and fashion—but here he was at last, sadly disappointed in the street of his dreams, for some mischance had directed him to the wrong end of it. "So this is Fift' Avenoo," he kept muttering to himself as he was caught in the powerful undertow of humanity which surged about the corner of Twenty-Third Street and Fifth Avenue, a sympathetic New Yorker, scenting his quest, directed him a few blocks north into the land of Tiffany and types.

Of course Fifth Avenue has been overtaken journalistically and the shelves of public libraries and book stores are filled with beautifully bound volumes describing the old Knickerbocker families, their abodes, their horses, art and hothouses on Fifth Avenue; but I venture to think that the human characters from the four corners of the earth that one encounters on the famous thoroughfare today have not even been "done."

What interest are the palatial homes of New York's Four Hundred, or the smart shops, as compared with the delightful human types that, more than ever since the beginning of the war, crowd the avenue. Rich squatters (ranch owners) from Australia, bound for London; dapper French officers, distinguished-looking foreigners (diplomats) from the courts of the Allies, broad-shouldered, ruddy-faced Anzaes and New Zealanders, swagger British officers escorting athletic American young women, handsome West Pointers (just the kind Leyendecker draws) promenading with sweet Harrison Fisher girls, who look as if they stepped from the magazine covers, prominent stars of the stage and screen, and—well—as a matter of fact, Fifth Avenue is merely a screen upon which men and women, merely

received in audience by kings whose thrones were tottering. He is here on official business of a foreign government, and probably carries in that mysterious looking wallet documents that—but what is the use of surmising, for somebody closer to our hearts is flashed upon the avenue's screen. A doughboy (proudly wearing the Croix de Guerre), with a little woman in black (presumably his mother)

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

PRICE REDUCTIONS  
IN COTTON GOODS

Some Leading Lines Experience Precipitate Drop — Gradual Increase in Volume of Business Reported by New Bedford

NEW YORK. New York—Decided reductions in prices of some of the principal lines of cotton goods have been made. Prices of the fruit of the loom have dropped nine cents to 21 cents a yard. A decline of six cents has taken place in lonsdale to 19 cents a yard. These are the greatest reductions that have been made at any one time in the last 50 years.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—A gradual increase in the volume of new business being booked by the cotton manufacturing establishments has been noticeable lately. The total is still much less than normal, but the fact that it is increasing confirms the expectations of the mill men that buyers cannot wait much longer before filling requirements. Both buyers and producers have been marking time ever since the cessation of hostilities. Buyers have been waiting until producers were forced by the lack of business to reduce their prices or else shut down. Producers have been waiting for the time when the buyers must place orders or else leave themselves with too little time to get the goods dyed or finished, made up and into the hands of the retailer in time to take advantage of the season's trade. The result has been that prices have been reduced somewhat, but not as much as buyers expected, and the mills are preparing to hold down further production to the minimum rather than to make further cuts. Time is forcing the buyers to accept the situation, and many mill men will be surprised if most buyers do not find that they have already overstay the market.

The first concrete evidences of a reawakening interest in fine combed yarn fabrics came last week in the form of a limited amount of new contracts for plain staple lawns and organdies. Inquiry continues very active in other lines, but a marked preference for the finer constructions is noted, and it is these finer constructions that the New Bedford mills are best adapted to make. Pressure for early deliveries on the little business that has been put through is nothing more than has been expected in view of the shortness of the time that remains to prepare the goods for retail merchandising.

Print cloth business was slightly more active last week, although the total sales were less than 50,000 pieces. Sales have been mostly in small lots, and these were either for spot delivery or for delivery within the next six or eight weeks. Inquiry has been broader, but the majority of the actual business has been for the wider goods, although there was some buying of the narrower fabrics by representatives of the bagging trade.

New business among the yarn mills was confined to the tire trade, but as a fairly good volume of this was passing, many of the spinners are now placed in a position so comfortable with regard to new business that they can afford to wait until the spring demand is in full swing. One order for 500,000 pounds of combed tire yarn was reported, and a number of deals that involved more than 50,000 pounds each. Knitting yarns have been practically at a standstill, while weaving yarns, although eliciting some interest from yarn consumers, were not bought in any great quantity.

Prices have been firm. Fine, combed yarn fabric producers were able to command a fairly good level for their goods, but even at that had to eliminate a great portion of the profit which was common during the war period. In regard to this big margin of profit, buyers argued that they would have no guarantee that mills would not be forced to lower prices still further later in the season, thus allowing those who waited an opportunity to undersell those who made their contracts earlier. Print cloth manufacturers were slightly easier on their prices, some styles having been lowered  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent a yard. There was no uniformity. Each mill apparently tried to get the best price possible without losing the deal. Yarn mills were irregular in their quotations, some holding firmly to the same prices quoted for the last two weeks, and others being inclined to concede a point or two where necessary. At least one mill turned down business offered at slightly under the prices it had originally quoted, even though it was compelled at the time to increase curtailment of production to avoid accumulating unsold goods ahead. One of the difficulties that spinners have had to contend with has been the large number of small lots of yarn that could be picked up in the market at various times for very much less than the lowest prices the mills would consider.

Curtailment has been slightly increased, especially among the print cloth mills, several more of the plants shutting down the last two days of last week.

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK. New York—Mercantile paper 54%, Sterling 60-day bills 4.73%, commercial 60-day bills 4.72%, commercial 60-day bills 4.72%, demand 4.75%, cables 4.76%. France demand 54.45%, cables 54.45%. Gilders demand 42.4%, cables 42.4%. Lire demand 6.36, cables 6.35. Mexican dollars 77%. Government bonds heavy, railroad bonds heavy.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

	Monday's Market	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Beet Sugar	69%	69%	67%	67%	68%
Am Can.	48%	48%	47%	48%	48%
Am Car & Fdry	89%	90%	88%	88%	88%
Am H & L pfld	76%	76%	74	75	76
Am Mfg. Com.	60%	60%	60	60	60
Am Smelters	73%	73%	72%	72%	72
Am Sun.	111%	111%	109	111	111
Am T & T.	100%	101	100	101	101
Anaconda	60%	60%	59%	59%	59%
Atchison	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%
Bald Loco	71	74%	72%	72%	72
B & O.	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%
Bank Steel B.	60%	60%	58%	58%	58%
Bank St. 5% pfld	104%	104%	103	104	104
B R. T.	24%	25%	24%	25	25
Can Pac.	158	158	159	159	159
Cent Leather	58%	59%	58%	58%	58%
Ches. & Ohio	56	56	56	56	56
Chi. M. & St. P.	25%	25%	25%	25	25
Chi. I. & P. 6%	65%	65%	65	65	65
Chi. M. & St. P. 7%	25%	25%	25	25	25
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	25%	25%	25	25	25
Chi. T. & S.	21%	21%	20%	21	21
Corn Prod.	19%	19%	18%	19	19
Crucible Steel	56%	56%	56	56	56
Cuba Cane	23%	25%	24%	25	25
Cuba Cane pfld	74%	76	74	76	76
Erie	17	17	16	17	17
Gen Electric	150	150	150	150	150
Gen. Motors	129	129	128%	129	129
Globe Ind.	24%	24%	24	24	24
GT Nor pfld	92%	92%	92	92%	92
Int Nickel	31	31	29%	30	31
Inspiration	44	44%	44%	45	45
Int M M pfld	108%	109%	108%	108%	108%
Kennecott	32%	32%	32	32%	32
Mex Pet.	178%	182%	178%	178%	178%
Micarta	43%	43%	43%	43	43
Mo Pacific	27%	28%	27%	28	28
N Y Central	74%	74%	74	74	74
N Y N H & H.	31%	31%	31	31	31
Nor Pacific	92%	92%	92	92%	92
Pan-Am Pet.	69%	69%	69%	69%	69%
Penn.	45%	45%	45	45	45
Pierce-Arrow	42%	42%	42%	42	42
Trans. Cons.	20%	20%	20%	20	20
Trans. Ind.	50%	50%	50	50	50
Rep I & Steel	72%	74%	73%	73	73
Si. Pacific	101%	101%	100%	100%	100%
St. Railwy	28%	28%	28%	28	28
Studebaker	52	52	51%	51	51
Texas Co.	183%	183%	182%	182	182
U S Rubber	76	77	75%	76	76
U S Steel pfld	115	115	115	115	115
U. S. Pacific	128	129%	127%	128	128
Utah Copper	71%	71%	71%	71	71
Western Union	89%	89%	88%	88	88
Westinghouse	42	42	41%	41	41
Willys-Over.	25%	25%	25%	25	25
Total sales	48,460	shares.			

## LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
L. L. 21s	89.50	89.54	89.00	89.00
L. L. 1st 4s	92.50	92.80	92.60	92.60
L. L. 2d 4s	92.60	92.60	92.10	92.20
L. L. 3d 4s	96.42	96.42	95.90	95.90
L. L. 2d 4s	95.16	95.16	95.04	95.06
L. L. 3d 4s	98.18	98.20	98.00	98.00
L. L. 4th 4s	95.50	95.56	95.14	95.20

## FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5s	59%	59%	59%	59%
Anglo-France 5s	97%	97%	96%	96%
Co. Bordeaux 6s	100%	100%	100%	100%
Co. de Paris 6s	100%	100%	100%	100%
French Rep 5%gs	104	104	103	103
Un King 1919	100%	100%	100%	100%
Un King 1919	100%	100%	100%	100%
Un King 1921	98%	98%	98	98
Un King 1937	100%	100%	100%	100%

## BOSTON STOCKS

	Monday's Closing Prices	Adv	Dec
Am Tel.	100%	1	1
A. A. Chem. com.	101	1	1
Am Wool com.	50	1	1
Am Zinc	12b	1	1
Am Zinc pfld	42b	1	1
Am Zinc smelt.	114	1	1
Am. & G. W. I.	104	1	1
Booth Fish	21	1	1
Boston Elec.	70%	1	1
Boston Elec. pfld	16%	2	2
Boston & Me.	30%	1	1
Butts & Sup.	19	1	1
Cal. Arizona	53%	1	1
Cal. & Hecla	43%	1	1
Carolina Range	41%	1	1
East Buile	9	1	1
Fairbanks	57%	1	1
Granby	78%	1	1
Greens-Can.	43b	1	1
I. C. Credit com.	47%	1	1
Isle Royale	25	1	1
J. C. Cooper	17%	1	1
Mass Elec. pfld	16%	2	2
Mass Elec. smelt.	85	1	1
May-Old Colony	24	1	1
Miami	24b	1	1
Mohawk	54	1	1
N. Y. N. H. & H.	31%	1	1
North Butte	10%	1	1
Old Dominion	310	1	1
Pond Creek	13	1	1
Swift & Co.	24%	1	1
United Fruit			

# COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## DRAFT OF PLAYERS UP FOR DISCUSSION

Minor League Committee Consumes Opening Session of Baseball Conference Getting Opinions to Present Majors

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office**  
NEW YORK, New York—The gathering of baseball men in this city Monday preparatory to four important baseball meetings to be held in as many days this week, was the signal for disclosing some inside plans expected to be carried out by the minor league magnates.

The demands of the National Association of Minor Leagues are the elimination of the draft and the farming out of all optional players. If the commission does not see fit to grant the requests as set forth, the minors intend to revolt, which possibly means that they will break the national agreement.

The draft question was discussed during the morning session by the men who gathered at the Waldorf-Astoria. Very little else was talked of except plans for tonight's International League meeting.

J. B. Tinker, manager of the Columbus Club of the American Association, was the spokesman for the minors concerning the draft. He was a busy man, getting opinions from various baseball leaders and then rushing off to confer with A. R. Tinkley, president of the Three I League, and Edward Hanlon of the St. Joseph Club, Western League, who were appointed with him as a committee at Peoria, Illinois, several weeks ago, to come here and take up the matter with the major baseball interests.

Tinker stated that he understood the commission was willing to make some concessions. What these were he was bound not to disclose, but it was learned that the leaders had consented unofficially to reduce the number of players subject to the draft to one on each club, and to reduce the number of optional players from eight to two.

The minor league men also discussed the reconstruction of the National Commission, and representation on the board. They want one of their men to act with one of the major leagues, with the appointment of some big man from either league to cast the deciding vote.

"The men on the commission must not be financially interested in baseball," said one of them.

Lieut. D. L. Fultz, the new president of the International League, Tinker and Walter Morris, the latter the president of the Texas League, met to form plans for the meeting of the International and National Association of Minor Leagues, at the Hotel Imperial. Neither Lieutenant Fultz nor Mr. Morris would discuss the situation as concerned their respective leagues but they agreed with Tinker that the draft should be abolished.

The retrenchment policy of both major leagues, to be pursued in the forthcoming campaign, was under discussion. The National League, it is said, will reduce the player limit to 18 players, International 15, and the American probably 21.

John Foster, secretary of the New York Giants, received a letter from Pitcher Fred Anderson, postmarked Stateville, North Carolina, stating that he was not through with big league ball. He will be ready to take his assignments from Manager J. J. McGraw next April.

On Wednesday the National League will meet at the Waldorf, and the American at the Biltmore. On Thursday, representatives of both organizations will meet in a joint conference at the Waldorf. This latter meeting will be the more important from every angle.

The status of some players will receive the attention of the owners, and before the magnates leave for their home, some like will be had on the probable candidate for the chairmanship of the commission. A. G. Herrmann, the present incumbent, will be asked to resign. It is said that he is in favor of capitulating in favor of some younger man. B. B. Johnson, president of the American League, is expected to contest every step of the way to keep Herrmann in the position.

## CITY COLLEGE FIVE ANNOUNCES DATES

NEW YORK, New York—The College of the City of New York is planning an extensive basketball season and will play many of the strongest teams in the East. Among them are the University of Pennsylvania, champions of last year's Intercollegiate League; Syracuse, West Point, Princeton, Cornell, New York University, and Brooklyn Polytechnic.

The Lavender team is made up of George Schmidt, at center; Irving Projan, captain of the team, left forward; Henry Stutz, right forward, and Hyman Fliegel, left guard. Coach Deering has not yet decided whom to play in the right guard position. Smith, Projan, and Fliegel are all veterans of last year's five.

The team will play its next game with West Point at West Point on Saturday afternoon. The games with Princeton, Cornell, and Syracuse have not been definitely agreed upon. The revised schedule is as follows:

Jan. 18—Army, at West Point; 25—Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, at Brooklyn.  
Feb. 1—Pennsylvania, at City College.  
March 8—New York University, at City College.

## WATSON WINNER AT PINEHURST

Westchester Lawn Tennis Player Captures Men's Singles in the Annual Midwinter Tourney

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office**  
PINEHURST, North Carolina—The annual midwinter lawn-tennis tournament at Pinehurst was contested last week, and furnished some interesting competition, despite the fact that the entry list was rather small and none of the leading players of the United States took part.

C. F. Watson Jr., of Westchester, New York, was the winner of the men's singles, and he was hard pressed in both the semi-final and final rounds. In the former he met Hugh Whitehead of Norfolk, Virginia, and it required 52 games to determine the winner, each one of the three sets played going to deuce. Whitehead won the first one at 10-8, but dropped the next two at 7-5, 12-10. In the final Watson had to play five sets in order to dispose of Nathan Bundy of Norfolk, Virginia.

Miss Caroline Bogart of Moore County, was the winner of the women's singles and she had little opposition, taking all of her matches in straight sets and losing only five games in six sets.

R. L. James of Saratoga, New York, and Nathan Bundy won the men's doubles, defeating G. T. Aranyi and Count Otto Salm of New York in the final round. The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES—Preliminary Round  
C. F. Watson Jr., Westchester, defeated  
H. W. Eggleston, Norfolk, 6-4, 6-4.  
G. T. Aranyi, New York, defeated W. K. Auchincloss, Washington, 6-3, 6-4.

First Round  
Hugh Whitehead, Norfolk, defeated R. L. James, Saratoga, 6-4, 3-6, 9-7.  
C. F. Watson Jr., Westchester, defeated N. A. Rose, Longwood, 6-1, 6-1.

Roger Ward, Montreal, defeated Count Otto Salm, New York, 6-3, 6-3.  
Nathan Bundy, Norfolk, defeated G. T. Aranyi, New York, 6-2, 6-3.

Semi-Final Round  
C. F. Watson Jr., Westchester, defeated Nathan Bundy, Norfolk, 6-4, 6-4, 2-6.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—First Round  
Miss Caroline Bogart, Moore County, defeated Mrs. J. V. Hall, New York, 6-1, 6-0.

Miss Judith Jenks, Detroit, defeated Miss M. S. Rice, Brooklyn, 7-5, 6-5.  
Miss Marjorie Lake, Hartford, defeated Mrs. Roger Ward, Montreal, 6-1, 6-0.

Semi-Final Round  
Miss Caroline Bogart, Moore County, defeated Miss Judith Jenks, Detroit, 6-1, 6-3.

Final Round  
R. L. James and Nathan Bundy defeated G. T. Aranyi and Count Otto Salm, 6-1, 6-0.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round  
G. T. Aranyi and Count Otto Salm defeated N. A. Rose and Roger Ward, 6-3, 6-3.

Semi-Final Round  
G. T. Aranyi and Count Otto Salm defeated J. W. Eggleston and Hugh Whitehead, 6-4, 6-4.

R. L. James and Nathan Bundy defeated H. W. Swope and K. C. Masteller, 6-3, 6-2.

Final Round  
R. L. James and Nathan Bundy defeated G. T. Aranyi and Count Otto Salm, 1-6, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4.

## ATHLETIC NOTES

W. R. Jones is said to be desirous of purchasing the Des Moines franchise of the Western League.

Walter Reuther, former Spokane pitcher, is to be given a trial by the Cincinnati Nationals this spring.

William Killifer, the Chicago National catcher, was promoted to a senioracy at Camp Custer, United States Army.

There were two American League pitchers who batted in the .300 class last summer. They were G. E. Ruth of Boston and Urban Shocker of St. Louis Browns.

Donald Griffith, leading pitcher on the Macalester College varsity nine of 1918, has returned to that college after being mustered out of the United States Marine Corps.

The Chicago White Sox have signed John Mostil for 1919. He is the recruit who played second base for Chicago after E. T. Collins resigned to enlist in the marines last summer.

Dana Fillingham, Boston National pitcher, a part of the 1918 season, pitched for the Newport Naval Reserve during the past summer and fall, and won 20 games for the team.

John Pfeffer, pitcher for the Brooklyn Nationals before enlisting in the United States Navy, expects to receive his discharge from the Chicago Naval Reserves in time to take the spring training trip.

Lieut. H. B. Palmer, a former Western Reserve University football player, has been promoted from second to first Lieutenant in the United States Army for gallantry, by order of Gen. J. J. Pershing.

Sergt. E. F. Sweeney, the former New York American and Toledo catcher, has arrived in the United States from Europe, where he has been with the one hundred and sixty-first artillery brigade.

The team will play its next game with West Point at West Point on Saturday afternoon. The games with Princeton, Cornell, and Syracuse have not been definitely agreed upon. The revised schedule is as follows:

Jan. 18—Army, at West Point; 25—Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, at Brooklyn.  
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## COLUMBIA BUSY WITH ATHLETICS

Blue and White Expects to Have Good Teams in Basketball, Track, Swimming, Crew and Golf This Year

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office**

NEW YORK, New York—Columbia University's recent reopening as a university, and not as an army camp, brought with it the resumption of athletics on a scale fully as large as that which governed sports in previous years. Levering Tyson, graduate manager of athletics, is busily engaged in completing plans for the different teams, and is confident of a very successful season. The gymnasium, the swimming pool, the running track and the rowing machines, are thronged with college men working for places on the varsity teams.

Basketball will be the major winter sport, and Fred Dawson, who has just completed a highly successful season as coach of the football team, is drilling a large squad daily. Although he has settled upon no definite combination as yet, the line-up he presented against the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute last Friday night, gave an indication of his plans. T. J. Farrell Jr., '19, captain, who recently took off his Lieutenant's uniform, played right guard, and Samuel Weinstein '20, who played with the Blue and White last winter, was at left guard. These were the only veterans in the line-up. Herman Horowitz '21, center, played with the freshman combination last year, while M. F. Tyran '19, and J. H. Johnson '21, right and left forwards respectively, were new to the game at Columbia. In this game, Columbia showed good teamwork and passing, but seemed lacking in practice at shooting baskets. The Columbia coach will experiment with the large squad out for the team, and before the first league game may present a changed line-up.

Candidates for three teams, swimming, water-polo and wrestling, reported last week, the swimmers to George Holm, director of swimming, who will act as coach, and the matmen to Gus Peterson, who is also trainer of the football team. Because of the so-called "shuttle term" now in progress, which does not include all college men, it is somewhat uncertain as to just what men will be available, but the coaches expect the situation to be clear when the new semester opens early in February. Mr. Holm had the following men working in the pool: H. V. Cagney '21, a star diver, Aaron Polk, R. R. Mabie Jr., '20, R. M. Rogers '19, and Isidor Schif '12, swimmers, and J. B. Hyde '20, captain of the water-polo team, who instructed a squad of rookies in the rudiments of the game.

The rowing machines have been installed in the crew room, and a call has been issued for candidates. Fred Plaisted, who has assisted J. C. Rice in coaching the Columbia crews for a number of years, will have charge until permanent coaching plans are made. Negotiations are now under way for one or two races next spring. Carl Merner, athletic instructor in 1916, and recently athletic director at a camp in Texas, has been appointed coach of the track team, and is now on his way East to take up his new work. As a nucleus for a team he will have C. E. Shaw '20, intercollegiate half-mile champion, Samuel Weinstein, sprinter and hurdler, and T. J. Farrell Jr., jumper. Golf men are also starting to organize under the able leadership of A. L. Walker Jr. '12, who as a member of the Richmond Hill Country Club, recently won the tournament for the President's trophy at Pinehurst, North Carolina.

While it is somewhat early to talk about baseball, Coach Dawson is looking ahead and expects a very strong team. Fifty per cent. of a college team is a good batter, and Columbia is assured of this already. John Ackerman '20, one of the best catchers in the country, has had in years, and T. J. Farrell Jr. and John Hauck '20, pitchers, are back at college and will be available for baseball. Hauck is also a star infielder.

The Chicago White Sox have signed John Mostil for 1919. He is the recruit who played second base for Chicago after E. T. Collins resigned to enlist in the marines last summer.

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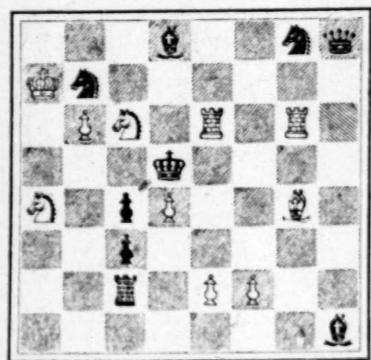
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## CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 17  
By Lennox F. Beach  
(Original)  
Black 9 pieces

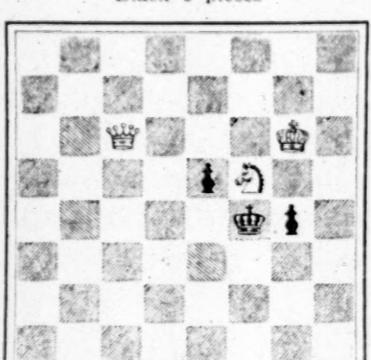


White 10 pieces  
White mates in two

PROBLEM NO. 18

One problem of a pair known as the Anglo-American Twins. Two composers, an American and an Englishman, conceived the same idea which gave the problems the name. They are similar in their relative position, yet different in solution. The other will appear next week.

J. H. Jokisch  
(American)  
Black 3 pieces



White 3 pieces  
White mates in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 15. 1. P-K7  
2. K-B2  
3. K-B3  
4. Q-K3 mate

1. P-K4  
2. K-Q5  
3. Q-B6



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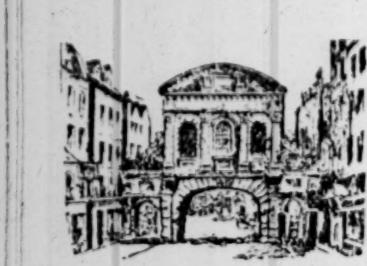
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# THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

## THE BANCROFTS IN A MEMORABLE MATINÉE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Royal matinée of the King George's Pension Fund for Actors and Actresses, given at His Majesty's Theater on Dec. 18, 1918, the second act of "Masks and Faces," by Charles Reade and Tom Taylor; scenes from "Macbeth," by William Shakespeare; "The Pantomime Rehearsal," by Cecil Clay. The casts:

Second Act of "Masks and Faces":

Sir Charles Pomander . . . H. B. Irving

Ernest Vane . . . Owen Nares

Triplet . . . Sir Squire Bancroft

Mrs. Soaper . . . E. Holman

Mr. Snariff . . . William Farren

James Quin . . . Edmund Maurice

Colley Cibber . . . Dion Boucicault

James' Burdett . . . George Tully

Colander . . . Herbert Waring

Hundson . . . Fred Kerr

First footman . . . C. M. Lovell

Second footman . . . Arthur Wariner

Peg Woffington . . . Miss Irene Vanbrugh

Mabel Vane . . . Miss Gladys Cooper

Kitty Clive . . . Miss Gertrude Elliott

Scenes from "Macbeth":

Macbeth . . . Lyn Harding

Lady Macbeth . . . Miss Mary Anderson

Gentlewoman . . . Miss Lillian Brathwaite

Physician . . . Ben Greet

A messenger . . . José de Navarro

Lady Bancroft will address the audience.

"The Pantomime Rehearsal":

Jack Wells (Baritone) . . . the gifted author . . . Kenneth Douglas

Sir Charles Grandison (Scenic effects and lighting) . . . Charles Hawtrey

Lord Arthur Pomeroy . . . Weedon Grossmith

Capt. Tom Robinson (Heavy Dragoon Guards) . . . Robert Horton

Lady Muriel Beauford . . . Miss Ellis Jeffreys

The Hon. Lily Eaton-Barrington . . . Miss Iris Hoey

The Hon. Violet Eaton-Barrington . . . Miss Fay Compton

The Hon. May Russell-Portman . . . Miss Marjorie Gordon

The Hon. Rose Russell-Portman . . . Miss Peggy Kurton

Lady Sloane Willey . . . Mrs. Vernon Castle

Tompkins (footman) . . . Rutland Barrington

Produced by Weedon Grossmith

LONDON, England—The royal matinée of the King George's Pension Fund for Actors and Actresses, given at His Majesty's Theater on Dec. 18, was an event of considerable theatrical importance. For it saw the momentary return to the stage of Sir Squire Bancroft. Socially, too, it was especially prominent. The King was there, to support a fund to which he gave his name in the year of his coronation—a fund to help actors and actresses in times of distress. The Queen also was there, accompanied by Queen Alexandra, Princess Mary, Prince Albert and Princess Victoria, and their presence may be taken as an expression of that sympathetic one might almost say democratic, interest the ruling house and its head has always shown toward the workers—as apart from the works—of the British stage. The occasion was also memorable by reason of its being the first annual matinée for some years to be held under the conditions of peace, and the spacious auditorium of London's premier theater was draped in allied colors, and the royal box hung with a cloth of gold to emphasize the fact.

The part chosen by Sir Squire Bancroft to make his brief reappearance in public was that of Triplet in "Masks and Faces," a good old Victorian comedy by Charles Reade and Tom Taylor, written round Peg Woffington, the brilliant young star of the Eighteenth Century Drury Lane and Covent Garden, and those of her time, such as Colley Cibber, James Quin and Kitty Clive. Only a section of the play was performed on this occasion, the portion selected being the scene in the second act, where Triplet, the back poet and painter, comes to the house of the young Vane for a job. It was a star cast, all the 15 parts being filled by players of world-wide reputation. But it is a tradition of the Actors Fund Matinée that only the best talent available shall take part in its bills. One has, therefore, on these occasions the unique experience of seeing leading players just "walking on," or delivering a couple of lines or so, and it is distinctly instructive to note how usually these great ones humbly fit themselves to the proper balance of the scene. If they do stand out of the picture at all for an instant the fault is usually the audience's, among whom there is always a large proportion who will never quit "stargazing" for the sake of a bit of real art.

The part of Triplet is one that has special interest in conjunction with the career of Squire Bancroft. At the time of its revival (the play itself was written in 1852) at the old Prince of Wales', affectionately remembered as the "little theater in Tottenham Street," "Masks and Faces" was something quite different to what the Bancrofts had hitherto presented. Bancroft felt that he was being doomed by the public to play nothing for the rest of his life but the "heavy swell," chiefly of the military order, such as he had made so famous in the Robertsonian comedies during his life and his wife's (Miss Mary Wilton) management of the Prince of Wales'. This was in 1875, and the audience of 1918 was able to endorse the verdict of years ago on the very performance which broke away from the traditions of the "fashionable" theater, and marked a milestone in the history of the London stage as well as in the career of one of its best players.

One is inclined to regard the Vicar impersonation as a thing of art and no heart, and when the impersonator has to put back the clock a hundred years as well, one imagined the performance would be more stilted and out of tune with modern ideas than ever. But in this respect, Sir Squire Bancroft surprised one more than anyone of his circle who has retraced the boards in recent years. It was a beautiful conception, this tumble-down poet painter of a by-gone stage, and as a piece of acting perfectly finished in every detail. Full of unrestrained effects, simple and pathetic, one could not but be genuinely moved by his exquisite picture

of the hunger-stricken Triplet, trying to conceal, in his artistic pride, the novelty of the occasion and the internal comforting effects of the delicacies offered by his hostess. The gentleman under the rags, the literary learning in the courtly expressions of gratitude—all in contrast to the furtive pocketing of biscuits for his hungry family at home.

The portrayal was certainly helped by the magnificent, yet harmonious, stage setting and dresses of Eighteenth Century tasteful opulence. The lovely tapestry and furniture looked genuine, and, being in His Majesty's Theater, no doubt was. It seemed to make just the right background to the chief actor's characterization—the right key, in fact, pitched to suit the song. To the modern way of judging, Sir Squire might have seemed at times just a trifle too deliberate. But this feeling might be due to the lack of consistent mind-pictures observable in our modern eclectic actors, who so often deliberately obtrude personality, though at the encouragement, it must be confessed, of their public.

Peg Woffington appears little in the second act of "Masks and Faces," but what there is was done by Miss Irene Vanbrugh in rare comic vein. But Sir Squire's chief support came from Miss Gladys Cooper, who, as Mabel Vane, the young wife and hostess, acted with a charm and gentleness (an almost self-effacement, as though to show the day was his, not hers) that had a special power and appeal. Much might be gained from an analysis of some of the other parts: The pair of lovers as interpreted so contrastedly by Mr. Owen Nares and Mr. H. B. Irving; the two critics of Mr. Holman Clark and Mr. W. Farren; the Kitty Clive of Miss Gertrude Elliott; the Quin of Mr. Edmund Maurice; and the finished, clever sketch of Colley Cibber by Mr. Dion Boucicault, but space forbids. In brocades and silks of the Eighteenth Century each made a perfect study, and but for the prominence of the hero of the occasion, worthy of separate and detailed attention.

Lady Bancroft came in for a popular triumph only second to the tumultuous reception—affectionately visible the actor and the audience alike—afforded her husband when he made his appearance on the scene. But her performance was only before the curtain, and took the form of a sprightly address, delivered with the sweet Mary Wilton voice and smile of long ago. It was a neat, humorous spontaneous little speech, worthy of reproduction in full, for the occasion was rare:

"I never thought I should speak again from the stage," she said. "I feel almost that I have no right here. Yet I am so happy. I shared with my husband a keen desire to do something, however small, on this occasion for King George's Pension Fund for Actors and Actresses. That may be my apology for coming here. When I listened just now to the dialogue of the dear old play, 'Masks and Faces,' the old time came over me when I played Peg Woffington, and I must confess to a little pang of emotion on hearing the familiar words fall from the lips of my accomplished successor in the part, Irene Vanbrugh. When it was arranged that my husband should come from his retirement to play the part of Triplet, we were very much exercised where to find his old costume. I said, 'I don't know where it is.' He said he had only his pocket handkerchief left, and that was hardly enough. I said to him, 'If you can find the costume I question whether it would fit, because you are a little larger now, in spite of rations.' Then at all once we remembered the last time we saw that costume was at Mme. Tissaud's wax-works. I said, 'Of course, you have been melted down to something in the same time.'

People wagged their heads over this venture of Miss Horniman's just as they did when she dropped much money in financing Shaw's "Arms and the Man" at the Avenue Theater (now the Playhouse), London, in 1894; and again when she endowed the Irish National Theater for five years and Mme. Tissaud's wax-works. I said, "When people told me I should never do anything with the Gaetly, Manchester, because it was not in the touring ring, I made my usual remark when I am asked if I am not afraid of this or that—I am not a man, I am a woman."

"I have had to drop this hint several times lately in connection with my idea of founding a branch business here in London. Yes, actually a 'branch' in London with headquarters in Manchester. This is no affront to the capital, but at the Gaetly, Manchester, we have many indispensable things such as paint room, where all scenery can be painted on the premises; a great wardrobe and collection of property and scenery—indeed, what you might call a scene-dock! Now most of the London managers have no such conveniences, and they have to buy new scenery for each production, and so have to lay out more on each new venture."

"I am not a high-brow," was the first parry that met an attempt on the part of the representative of The Christian Science Monitor to touch upon the higher things in drama; "which, by the way," continued Miss Horniman, "I once observed in Canada; and the dear young, very young reporter wrote 'eye-brow!'"

The second counter-check frolicsome came soon after: "About the Manchester Repertory Theater, Miss Horniman?" "I never use the word repertory—please make that clear." (This from the pillar of anti-commercial theater! Was it possible?) "In an unguarded moment, I used the word, and it got into 'Who's Who'

## MISS HORNIMAN AND HER VIEWS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Manchester stands foremost among English provincial cities that have tried to break away from the tyranny of the long-railway and the evils of the touring system, and in consequence has the distinction of being the first big town in England to possess a properly endowed theater. Dublin had already made its Irish National Theater some years before Manchester made its active protest against the "commercial" theater, but other industrial centers with their mass of theater-lovers such

along with my doings. It has been deleted since. I was in management years before the word got into the language. After all repertory is an honest, respectable word taken from the French, which can be applied to anyone's work without being "libelous"—"

Miss Horniman added quizzically, "don't forget the quotes on that last word. For instance, one can speak of the repertory of Paderewski or Harry Lauder without hinting for a moment that either is an amateur. But to my mind repertory theater has come to mean dull, amateur, rather immature drama, not worth paying to see."

"But talking about words, haven't you noticed that you can start a word rolling if you use it in an unusual way in public, and should a big daily print it without quotes it gets into



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Swaine

Miss A. E. F. Horniman

as Birmingham, Glasgow, etc., have now followed suit with repertory theaters of their own.

For these important places had long felt the indignity of having beautiful and spacious theaters, solely for the benefit of visiting companies from London, over whose work they had no power of control or selection. They got tired of accepting just what London managers chose to send them, or outside the scope of certain touring "rings."

It was in this attitude of protest that Miss A. E. F. Horniman found Manchester when she decided upon that town to carry out those theatrical methods which under her care had proved so successful at the Abbey Theater, Dublin. Her judgment was sound. She opened at the Midland Theater in 1907 with a revival of Shaw's "Widowers' Houses." The following year she purchased the Gaetly Theater of that town, a tumble-down, side-tracked playhouse of dubious history, and made a success of it and Manchester's theatrical reputation at the same time.

People wagged their heads over this venture of Miss Horniman's just as they did when she dropped much money in financing Shaw's "Arms and the Man" at the Avenue Theater (now the Playhouse), London, in 1894; and again when she endowed the Irish National Theater for five years and Mme. Tissaud's wax-works. I said, "When people told me I should never do anything with the Gaetly, Manchester, because it was not in the touring ring, I made my usual remark when I am asked if I am not afraid of this or that—I am not a man, I am a woman."

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a year or more. The contractor, therefore, has to make an extra £2000 out of the public before he can make his profit."

And then, quite naturally it seemed, one found Miss Horniman talking municipal efficiency in general and tramway economy in particular, expounding a scheme which had been verbally submitted to admiring corporations, till her interlocutor remembered the object of his visit and ventured a timid platitudine.

"What effect the war has had on the drama I neither know nor care," replied Miss Horniman cheerfully. "I intend to go on as before, looking for good plays, making mistakes—and owning up to them—always looking for another 'Hindle Wakes' and hoping to welcome something even better."

"But every play that gets into my clutches in future must bring its 'movies' right along as well, so that I can lock them up till I have done with the play." The listener's pencil point became agitated.

"No," volunteered Miss Horniman, with quick perception, "I can't tell you of any important finds at present, but I can give you some idea of my Christmas venture for the 1919-1920 season. It is a children's play and mostly about cats. The heroine will be new to the dramatic stage, though most of us heard of her many years ago! The motto is:

"Pussy Cat Mew jumped over the coal And in her new petticoat burnt a big hole. Pussy Cat Mew can't have any milk Until her new petticoat's mended with silk."

"It is just a simple fairy play with songs—not lyrics, mind, that is too much of the musical comedy—special dances for children and cheery ideas for scenery. It will probably be named 'Through the Green Door.' The dramatist got the idea from a post card showing a green door through which one could see into fairland."

"Yes," said Miss Horniman, in taking farewell of her visitor, "there are some splendid young dramatists waiting to return to their 'civil employment.' I have my eye especially on Harold Brighouse; he is going to do big things."

**LONDON NOTES**  
By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England (Nov. 29)—The Oxford Music Hall, where "The Better 'Ole" has run for so long a time, is to be converted into a West-End theater. Shortly before Christmas Mr. Charles B. Cochran will produce Mr. Michael Morton's adaptation of "La Vieille d'Armes," which is to be called "In the Night Watch." The play, which is emotional, had a success in Paris. Miss Madge Titheradge, Miss Jessie Bateman, Mr. J. Fisher White, and Mr. C. M. Hallard will be in the cast.

"Eyes of Youth," with Miss Gertrude Elliott, at the St. James', and Mr. Arnold Bennett's play, "The Title," at the Royalty, have each celebrated their one hundredth performance.

Under Mr. Cochran's direction Maj. Robert Lorraine will tour the provinces in "Cyrano de Bergerac." The piece will eventually be brought to London.

Messrs. Grossmith and Laurillard have decided to change the name of the American musical play from "Oh Boy" to "Oh Joy"; and Burnard's farce "Betsy" will in its musical form be called "Oh, Don't, Dolly!"

At the Lyceum "Cinderella" will be the pantomime, and at the Victoria Palace, "Where the Rainbow Ends," by Mrs. Clifford Mills and Mr. Reginald Owen, will be given at morning performances. Mr. Charles Hawtrey produced by Miss Horniman "of her own bat." The novelties included plays by Bernard Shaw, J. M. Barrie, John Galsworthy, Charles McEvoy, Stanley Houghton, Harold Brighouse, Herman Sudermann, and many others, while the list shows the name of almost every playwright and play that was never tired of teaching the London stage in that period. Some transformed tin candlesticks for a Manchester charitable bazaar, submitted for the visitor's inspection, certainly seemed to make the dividing line very narrow.

The talk was led gently back to the stage. "Well what we have done at the Gaetly, Manchester, you will see best by this list which covers a little over nine years of work," and Miss Horniman handed her visitor an astonishing list of theatrical productions. It contained some 220 plays, half of which were brand new works, produced by Miss Horniman "of her own bat." The novelties included plays by Bernard Shaw, J. M. Barrie, John Galsworthy, Charles McEvoy, Stanley Houghton, Harold Brighouse, Herman Sudermann, and many others, while the list shows the name of almost every playwright and play that was never tired of teaching the London stage in that period. Some transformed tin candlesticks for a Manchester charitable bazaar, submitted for the visitor's inspection, certainly seemed to make the dividing line very narrow.

The Russian Ballet gave "The Midnight Sun" for the first time at the Coliseum. Fantastic, occasionally grotesque, it is altogether delightful. The dance is in honor of Yarillo, the sun god of ancient times, and the dance is supposed to be given at the time of year when the sun rises soon after midnight. Not only is the dancing the attraction, but the eye is fascinated by the brilliant pinks and golds against the deep blue of the midnight sky. Then the singing adds to, or rather completes the delight of the whole. There is only one fault to find with it, and that is, it is so soon over. However, from a business point of view that is a good fault, for many will want to see it twice.

**NEW YORK NOTES**

# THE HOME FORUM

## The Conquest of Thundercrown

From the arête you come into sight of the summit again, now rising ahead of you in a bewildering series of rock walls and desolations of bare boulders, with sweeps of shingle under a rounded high crest where a snow-cornice still lingers. But very soon advance becomes impossible along the knife-edge of the ridge. High, stark cliffs bar the way, and it is necessary to traverse over on to the northern face of the arête, which falls away in a sheer tremendous line of precipices to the slope on which this huge alpine chain rises immediately from the tumble of undistinguished little cultivated ups and downs that fill all the northern landscape as far as eye can reach. The traverse, however, does not take long, though it is necessary to pick your way with care, and we were kept in alarm by the Go-so, who would go capering, regardless, in the wildest places. . . . But we were not the only wanderers of these cliffs, for suddenly there was a scuttering and a squawking, and we saw Mr. and Mrs. Snow-cook shepherding their flock of thundering babies across the face of a sheer-looking precipice, where it seemed as if hardly fly could have kept foothold, let alone an awkward, fat, lumbering bird on the build of a great goose with pink feet. However, across it they smoothly skinned in a manner quite miraculous, and were gone; on the far side of the buttress we could still hear them clacking and chuckling to the children about this unprecedented disturbance. No other sound broke the intense, clear silence of that clear place.

A nick in the arête now once more gives access to the southern face and the sunlight, and the next stages of the ascent look very simple. Far above there looms the rounded height of the snow-cornice that may or may not be the summit. . . . Your way now leads you over the notches of each buttress, and across the steep and narrow interspaces of scree between. All the world here is a gaunt and naked desolation of the grimmett sort; only the Rock-nymph still glints rare in the clefts, and in the earth-pans of the scree-slope and in the chimes of shingle between buttresses and buttresses, colonies of the broad primula stand up blue and sweet, quite unnatural in their brave and brilliant gayety in so gaunt a place. The final ascent is made diagonally up along the chief expanse of scree and shingle. . . . As one toils toward the impending crest the liveliest curiosity and anxiety develop more and more keenly in one's breast—that old, old anxiety of the climber: What am I going to see when I get up there? Shall I see more and higher summits, and deep gulfs between me and them,

## The Passing of the Forest

All glory cannot vanish from the hills. Their strength remains, their stature of command. Their flush of color when calm evening stills Day's clamor, and the sea breeze cools the land. Refreshed when rain clouds swell a thousand rills, Ancient of days in green old age they stand In grandeur that can never know decay, Though from their flanks men strip the woods away.

But thin their vesture now—the restless grass, Bending and dancing as the breeze goes by, Catching quick gleams and cloudy shades that pass. As shallow seas reflect a wind-stirred sky, Ah! nobler far their forest raiment was From crown to feet that clothed them royally, Shielding their mysteries from the glare of day. Ere the dark woods were reft and torn away...

Lost is the scent of resinous, sharp pines; Of wood fresh cut, clean-smelling, for the hearth; Of smoke from burning logs, in wavering lines Softening the air with blue...

Lost is the sense of noiseless, sweet escape From dust of stony plains, from sun and gale, When the feet tread where shade and silence drape The stems with peace beneath the leafy veil,

Or where a pleasant rustling stirs each shape Creeping with whisperings that rise and fall Through labyrinth half-lit by chequered play Of light on golden moss now burned away.

None are the forest tracks, where oft we rode Under the silver fern-fronds climbing slow.

In cool, green tunnels, though fierce noon tide glowed And glittered on the tree-tops far below.

There 'mid the stillness of the mountain road, We just could hear the valley river flow.

Whose voice through many a windless summer day Haunted the silent woods, now passed away.

Drinking fresh odors, spicy wafts that blew, We watched the glassy, quivering air asleep,

Midway between tall cliffs that taller grew Above the unseen torrent calling deep;

Till, like a sword, cleaving the foliage through, The waterfall flashed foaming down the steep.

White, living water, cooling with its spray Dense plumes of fragile fern, now scorched away...

—William Pember Reeves.

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FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

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## Living in the Present

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ON PAGE 12 of "The First Church

of Christ, Scientist, and Misan-

cary," Mrs. Eddy says: "We own

no past, no future, we possess only

now. If the reliable now is carelessly

lost in speaking or in acting, it comes

not back again. Whatever needs to

be done which cannot be done now,

God prepares the way for doing;

while that can be done now, but

is not, increases our indebtedness to

God. Faith in divine Love supplies

the ever-present help and now, and

gives the power to 'act in the living

present.'"

Though soldiers and others, going on with their ordinary occupations after the great experience of the war, will perhaps be tempted not so much to outright procrastination as to dwelling on the past, the two really amount to the same thing, to inaction where there should be alertness. The important experience is neither of the past nor of the future; it is always

ness of surety and strength, just as right where Atlas was misconceived to be, right there was law. No nightmare ever has been real.

The only man that really exists lives, thus, in eternity now. He is neither mournful for the past, perplexed by the present, nor uncertain as to the future. For the accomplishment of God's purpose he has all eternity, but this eternity is today. God's activity is going on perfectly, without hurry, negligence, or discord, but with infinite freedom. In his perfect contentment the true man is completely alert for he is bound to experience the fullness of good. He is actually alive, living, that is, expressing, the perfect divine Life. To live in the present means metaphorically, therefore, not happy-go-lucky taking of things as they come, but the staunch realization of the divine existence entirely apart from any sense testimony. When Christ Jesus declared, "Before Abraham was, I am," he put succinctly this very truth of the limitlessness of immortality now. The Christ, or true man, is indeed infinitely present, as the idea of God, of all-inclusive divine Principle. In the words of John, "We know that the Son of God is come, and hath given us an understanding, that we may know him that is true, even in his Son Jesus Christ. This is the true God, and eternal life."

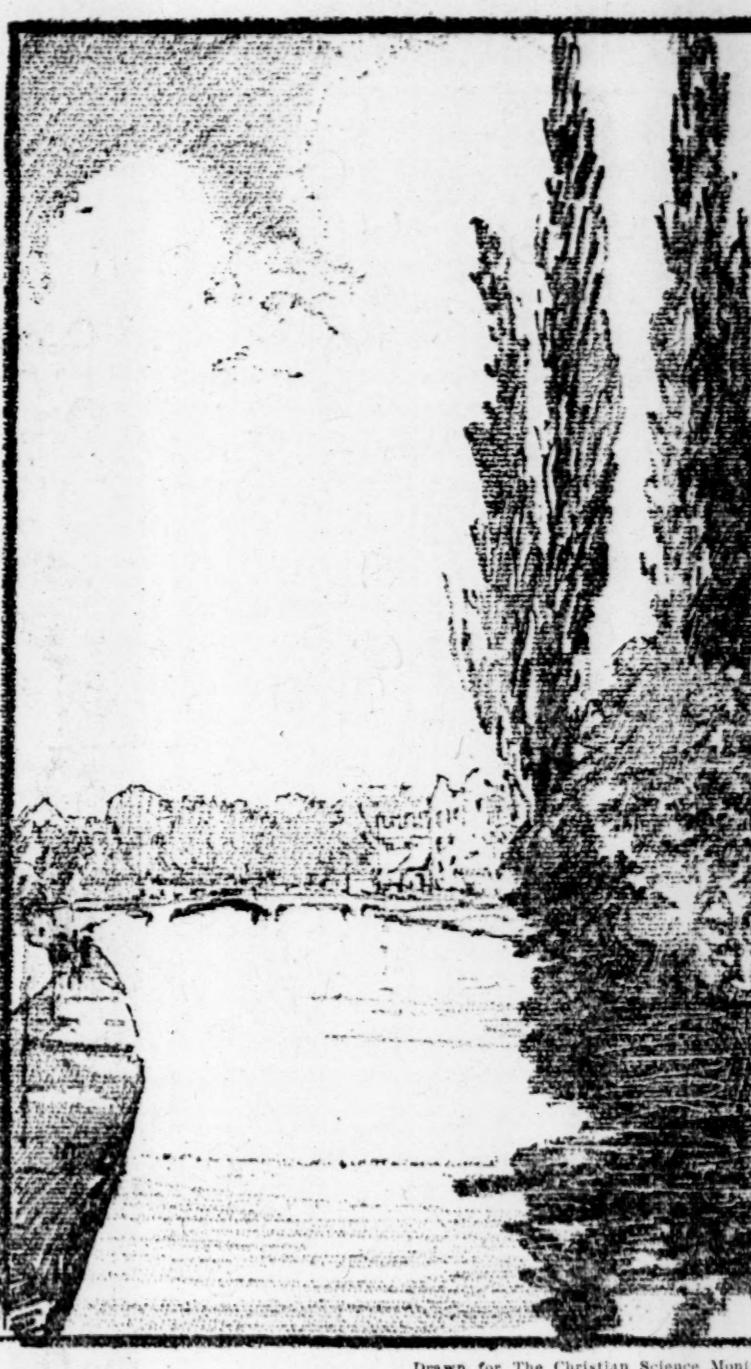
The war has shown the whole world much of what vigorous right action for Principle is. Whether in manning the trenches, in driving a truck, or in watching for submarines, each one has proved that he is not limited to the kind of occupation to which he had previously been accustomed. By the greater cooperation, the wider travel, even though in troop trains and transports, the subordination of self for a cause, thought has been immensely broadened. The unfoldment, however, must continue. Let no one think, no matter how vital may have been his service, that he has earned the right to rest on his oars. The rower who pauses in his progress up the swift stream floats back just that much in his course. Tremendous as the war experience has seemed, there is still more momentous activity for today, if we but turn straight to divine intelligence as the one producing cause.

Complete acceptance and demonstration of the spiritual fact that the divine Mind is the only Mind and governs the real man absolutely, requires even more energetic consecration than did the endurance through what seemed the worst material hardships. In the midst of shells and bombs many a soldier has learned that man lives in Spirit, not in matter. Once and for all this truth is true. The accumulated understanding gained in what we call the past is genuine, however, only in proportion as it is actually used in the present. Right now the real man, in the image and likeness of God, is demonstrating that spiritual consciousness alone is tangible substance, and therefore that the hypothesis of an opposite, called matter, is a supposititious impossibility. To continue turning away from supposition to the true idea, man, so that the whole belief of mortality vanishes before the present eternity of Spirit, is the most important human work.

What are called past, present, and future are, in the last analysis, just the supposititious mortal mind's counterfeits of the infinity of real Life. The divine Mind cannot be thought of as having a past to outrun or a future in which to improve. Being omnipresent God, God could not lack now any element of actually manifest perfection. Thus the veritable man of God's creating must likewise be infinitely and eternally perfect. Altogether apart from any mortal concept of time, eternity consists not of dim yesterday's and intangible tomorrow's, but rather of unlimited being today. The consciousness of unlimited right action is all there is to immortality. That this consciousness is provably the cause for man's being conscious, is the simple proof of the immediacy of true Life, with all its boundless experience. What is, actually is, without any uncertain element of what will be.

Mrs. Eddy says, under the question, "Do you believe in man?" in "Unity of Good" (p. 49): "I believe in the individual man, for I understand that man is as definite and eternal as God, and that man is co-existent with God, as being the eternally divine idea. This is demonstrable by the simple appeal to human consciousness." Mrs. Eddy knew the strength of the word "is" and constantly she pointed thought to what positively is now. Any statement about a past or a future must be merely a relative human way of speaking and not a declaration of the absolute metaphysical fact. Later, on the page just quoted, she continues: "Through the eternal reality of existence I reach, in thought, a glorified consciousness of the only living God and the genuine man." Man, the idea or manifestation of divine intelligence, is omnipresently experiencing the glorious consciousness which is good, or God.

Is there any use, then, in letting thought dwell on a seeming past that never was real? Of what value would it be, for instance, to recall repeatedly, regretfully, perhaps, that such a mistake should ever have fooled anyone as the curious belief that the world was supported on the shoulders of a huge man? It is just as easy and important to accept the one true consciousness, as is conscious right now of harmony, as it is to accept the roundness of the earth. No shadow of past falsities can tinge the reality of the present. Let us not allow thinking to drift back to the seeming horrors of any nightmare, be it called war, epidemic, or what not, but let us rather realize the true idea of the divine cause which all the while is unfolding in spite of no matter what mortal appearance. Right where there may have seemed horror, right there is and always has been the divine conscious-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

**Bourton-on-the-Water**

## A Little Town of the Cotswolds

The praises of the little towns of the Cotswolds have been celebrated both in prose and verse, though not beyond their deserts. Where else in England are there more delightful little towns to be met with? "Little towns" seems the most fitting term to use in describing them. Village-will hardly do, and town, unqualified, is altogether too large a term. They are "little towns," in fact, and nothing else will meet the case. Beautiful they are, too, built of Cotswold stone, than which it is hard to find a more perfect building material, and the architecture is worthy of the quality of the stone, whether it be of the gabled type, so distinctive of the district, or of the later, less romantic, but evidently comfortable Georgian style.

Bourton-on-the-Water, so called in contra-distinction to Bourton-on-the-Hill, is one of the smallest of the little towns, and it has indeed been described as a village. Its houses are mostly of the later period, and half, many of them, from the days of the third George. The place is as pretty as its name and it has a claim to distinction which it shares with none of its sisters, for through it runs the Windrush—another delightful name—and the stream is crossed again and again by the little bridges which give such a special character to Bourton-on-the-Water.

The name Windrush, for all its poetical sound, is only a corruption of the little river's original name of Wensire, or Wanerle. It rises at Cutsdean and finally empties itself into the Thames at Newbridge. Altogether Bourton-on-the-Water is as pleasant a spot as any to be met with in the pleasant Cotswold country, and that is no small praise. Nor, to judge from the record which one of the inhabitants of the place established for himself, have its people been unworthy of the fair spot in which they had their homes, if the record of one Anthony Collet, gentleman, who lived in Bourton-on-the-Water some two hundred years ago, may be taken as typical, for of him it is written: "In him none ever any baseness saw; His rule was honor, and his word was law."

"Hamid then addressed to me the glowing praises of the old Badawi. After which, turning to the latter, he exclaimed, 'Thou wilt treat these friends well, O Mas'ud the Harbi!' The ancient replied with a dignity that had no pomposity in it. 'Even as Abu Shabir—the Father of Mustachios—he behaveth to us, so will we behave to him!' He then arose, bade us be prepared when the departure gun sounded, saluted us, and stalked out of the room, followed by his son, who, under pretext of dozing, had mentally made an inventory of every article in the room, ourselves especially included."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, JAN. 14, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### L. G. and His Cabinet

The political quidnuncs are leading that part of the world which is interested in politics seriously astray in their popular estimates of Mr. Lloyd George's Cabinet. The ordinary party journalist is, of course, perfectly aware of what he is doing. He exists not to serve a country, but a clique, and the terms of his servitude demand the representation of white, whenever necessary, as black. The quidnuncs, however, in the armchairs of Pall Mall and Piccadilly profess to take a broader view of affairs. They are, however, quite generally wrong, because they are constitutionally and temperamentally unfitted to hold the balance even, and they have never revealed this fact more completely than in writing of Mr. Lloyd George's Cabinet making as a surrender to reaction, or, at the best, as the glorification of opportunism. There is, it need scarcely be said, a sense in which Mr. Lloyd George is an opportunist. The Prime Minister has made it perfectly clear that, in reaching his end, he is perfectly indifferent to the party labels of his supporters. But it must be observed that it is not the Prime Minister's ends, but his means to those ends, which can fairly be described as opportunist. In other words, though the tail may be opportunist, it is never allowed to wag the dog.

It is just here that the magnificent political courage of the man is manifested. He never shows the slightest hesitation in crossing the Rubicons of high policy. He realizes the fact that in politics the highest consistency is inconsistency. He is as conscious as Galileo that the world is changing and he has no intention of being found numbered amongst the hierarchy of reaction. Therefore, having made up his mind that the war must be won, he says to all and sundry, "Come over and help us. And they come, Cretes and Arabians, Elamites and dwellers in Mesopotamia, that is to say, Tories and Socialists, Labor men and dwellers in Manchester. And so again today, facing the period of reconstruction, he makes a similar appeal, and the result is the coalition.

Such a method of fighting is, of course, contrary to all the rules. To Orthodoxy enthroned in the windows of Pall Mall it is almost Bolshevik. Therefore does the remnant of Manchester rage and the Westminster imagine a vain thing. Mr. Asquith and his lieutenants are as demoralized as were the Austrian generals by the tactics of the army of Italy, and Bolshevism is driven to resort to threats of revolution unless the minority of a minority is allowed to impose its will on the country. Meantime Mr. Lloyd George has formed his Cabinet, but he has formed it whilst giving utterance to the somewhat stentorian aside that there is no place for reaction in the United Kingdom of the Twentieth Century. The Tory from the shires and the Conservative from the county town are warned of the fact in something above a whisper. And as an object lesson, if Mr. Walter Long goes to the Admiralty, Mr. Winston Churchill goes to the War Office; if Lord Milner goes to the Colonial Office, where he will enjoy the breezy unconventionalities of Sir Robert Borden, Louis Botha, and Mr. Hughes, Mr. Montagu is accompanied to the India Office by a Bengali in the person of Sir S. P. Sinha; and, finally, if Sir Frederick Smith has a seat on the wood-sack, Mr. Barnes is a minister without a portfolio. Such being the facts, the quidnuncs might have been moved to increase the world's knowledge by something more to the point than their personal appreciations of individuals, or the ventilation of their personal likes and dislikes. As it is, they have justified once more Burke's parable of the frogs and the cattle.

The truth is that the Prime Minister realizes that the immediate months before him, the months whilst the Peace Conference is sitting, must be devoted to reconstruction. The navy, as perhaps the most perfect machine evolved out of the war, will need nothing but a gradual reduction and a sympathetic recognition of the pressing claims of the lower deck. With the War Office it is different. A tremendous task lies before the new Secretary of State. He is going to try his strength against conventions as strongly entrenched as the Germans in Flanders, and it may require all the audacity and all the courage of Mr. Churchill to break through.

For the rest, the government will be engaged in restoring the roads, in the building of houses, in reconverting industries, and in returning the military forces to civil employment. The intensely important work will be placed in the hands, not of what, with more force than politeness, is frequently described as the old gang, but of the new men, such as Sir Eric Geddes and Mr. Barnes, Sir Joseph MacLay, Sir Robert Horne, and Mr. Wardle, Sir Auckland Geddes and Mr. Roberts. It is an error in perspective to imagine that the great secretariats are going to be of first importance in the early or later days of the new ministry. Eventually, no doubt, when the peace treaty has been signed, and the world again knows where it stands, this will be the case.

For the moment, however, it is the moment of the young ministries, and Mr. Lloyd George shows that he appreciates this by the men he has placed in them.

Of course, the change will one day come. That is, the hour against which the Prime Minister has sent forth his Gargantuan whisper will strike. Will all his colleagues be wise enough to heed it? Will all of them be even able to? That is the question. The old order has not so much passed away as become impossible in the future. Mr. Lloyd George sees that, and tells the country so. If the conservative leaders, and conservative is used here irrespective of party, have ears to hear and eyes to see, they will take the Prime Minister's warning and assist him in making the great and inevitable change. If they are foolish enough to see in the coalition victory a triumph of conservatism, then the coalition will be swept away and they with it. For Mr. Lloyd George will as certainly fight as strenuously against them as he once fought

strenuously on their side. If needs be he can always show them that besides the Cretes and Arabians there are the Parthians and the Medes, and as well as the Elamites and dwellers in Mesopotamia there are the parts of Libya and Cyrene.

As to whether Mr. Lloyd George will himself be equal to these things is altogether another question. It will depend upon two things, different and yet similar, his motive and his hold upon Principle. He won his late victory because the people were convinced that he was putting the country before everything else. If he ever gave them reason to think anything else, the result would be entirely different. In the great question of the war, it was comparatively easy to see straight and to walk straight. Parties had been to a large extent obliterated and classes amalgamated. Today the selfishness and animality of human nature is endeavoring to reverse all this. Only if the Prime Minister's motive is pure and his cause laid down in Principle will he be able to maintain his hold upon the wheel and to steer successfully the ship of state.

### The Urban Traction Situation

IN PRACTICALLY every large city of the United States there is growing dissatisfaction with intramural and suburban transportation service, and in practically every considerable community the shareholders in traction corporations are as little pleased with future prospects as the populace. In most cities and in towns of consequence conditions are going from bad to worse. New inventions, improved appliances, all the things that once promised to make urban transportation rapid as well as comfortable, appear to have failed utterly in performance. Speaking generally or specifically, the people who are compelled to use urban transportation lines in populous centers of the United States are subject to discomforts and hardships which often border upon the intolerable.

The cars are, apparently, fewer and fuller than ever they were in the past; the greater number of passengers are denied seats; in "rush" hours the companies do not hesitate to "pack" their vehicles regardless not only of common consideration but of common decency. The congestion at stations, the scramble for place, the shoving and elbowing in which men and women have been forced, as a result of traction mismanagement, to engage, is degrading and demoralizing. It is no uncommon thing that clothing is torn from people in the wild stampede for long-delayed cars, nor is it an uncommon thing that persons, to whom elsewhere some measure of deference is shown even in throngs, are ruthlessly flung aside and injured by people ordinarily civilized, who have come to believe, from experience with the traction companies, that only brute force will enable them to reach in season their workshops or their homes.

This condition is not peculiar to any city or to any section. Nor is it peculiar to communities in which fares are very low or fares are very high. It is general, as the inefficient conduct of urban transportation lines is general. Everywhere, in the larger as well as the smaller of the principal centers of the country, there is a demand for traction reform. The answer from the traction companies, in effect, is that they are doing the best they can. Some have sought the privilege of charging higher fares as a way to solution of the problem, but experience teaches that patrons get no more in the way of accommodation for a six or a seven-cent than they got for a five-cent fare. Some companies have, by bad management, been forced into the hands of receivers. In some cities the municipalities contemplate taking over the lines. With potential incomes of great proportions in sight, traction managers claim that they cannot make both ends meet. The high price of power, the high price of labor, the war conditions, the after-war conditions; everything conceivable, is blamed for the failure of the urban lines properly to perform their function, but the assigned causes fail to make the situation any better for the street-car patron.

It would seem as if the whole system of intramural and suburban transportation had reached the point where it must acknowledge itself passed by the times. That it has not risen either to its own opportunities or to the requirements of the period is plain. There is manifestly something serious the matter with it. What this is, neither public utility experts, nor transportation managers, nor corporation financiers, nor legislators seem to be able to tell.

Is it not possible, may it be asked, that the existing traction system is on the eve of giving way to some other and better method of moving the mass in populous centers? Are we on the verge of a new traction development? Is the street railway, as we know it, about to give way to an altogether different type of urban railway, or to a motor system, or to an automatic moving platform system? Is the present elevated railway to come down; will the present subways be closed and eventually filled up; and will the trolley be used only in interurban service? There was a sudden incursion of jitney service in competition with trolleys in many American cities about four years ago. It startled many of the traction managers, even though its development was apparently cut short by the oncoming of the war. Can it be possible that the big owners of traction properties of that day, accepting the jitneys as foreshadowing radical changes in method, have been quietly getting out from under their traction properties, leaving the lines to fall into the partial chaos of present times?

There is plenty of latitude here for speculation, but only one thing appears to be certain, namely, that something radically different from anything existing now in urban transportation, and in urban transportation management, will soon be demanded, in unmistakable and imperative terms, by the public. And it will be well for the public, amid conditions of such manifest uncertainty, to proceed quite slowly in any movement to assume the burdens of traction finance.

### Mr. Cahan's Advice

THE speech delivered by Mr. C. H. Cahan, K. C., at Montreal, recently, on socialistic propaganda in Canada, showed clearly that the Canadian Director of Public

Safety has gauged the problem lying before the country in regard to the future of labor with welcome exactness. Mr. Cahan did not attempt to trace the present labor unrest in Canada to any one exclusive cause. He saw clearly that it was due to many causes, and whilst he gave that particular doctrine which for lack of a better word may be called Bolshevik, the foremost place as a promoter of discord, he saw clearly that the question really went much deeper than that. Bolshevik in Canada, as generally admitted, is of a peculiarly vicious type, and a peculiarly insidious propaganda has been carried on in the Dominion ever since the beginning of the war. Tens of thousands of dollars have been spent on printing presses and on literature in all languages, calculated to promote discord, and to try to prevent the government using the full weight of the country in the war. The result of all this is, in the opinion of Mr. Cahan, that the present state of intellectual unrest is as great as has ever been known in the history of the Dominion.

As has been said, however, Mr. Cahan does not fall into the error of hanging up the whole question of labor unrest on the Bolshevik peg. He recognizes that before the war, and before Bolshevik was heard or thought of, there had been a growing unrest in the ranks of labor. The fact of the matter is, of course, that whilst, as Mr. Cahan did not fail to note, the passage of centuries has brought about laws for the regulation of all dealings of man with man, there has thus far been formulated no generally accepted basis for arbitrating fairly between employer and employee. Under a proper system of laws dealing with the affairs of workman and employer there would be no reason for strikes or lockouts. It would promote trust, and the first essential of a proper system of conciliation and arbitration is that it should promote trust, and take away from the workman that lack of confidence which is so characteristic of the position today. This is, indeed, the crux of the whole difficulty. Those who have had practical intercourse with labor; who are not dependent merely upon theories, but have mingled with the workingman and striven to understand his point of view, cannot fail to have been impressed with the fact that many of the labor difficulties which confront the world are the result of lack of confidence as between employer and employee. Wherever any employer has succeeded in establishing this confidence, difficulties are practically unknown.

Confidence, indeed, must be secured at all costs, and one of the surest ways of securing it is by the promotion, in every way possible, of a free interchange of views between employer and employee. Some such system is, of course, already in operation in the United Kingdom, in the form of what is known as the Whitley Committees; and all the reports, thus far available, show that the meetings, provided for under this scheme, of employers and employees are productive in every case of the utmost good. Meanwhile, until such a scheme, or its equivalent, is available in Canada, Mr. Cahan is, of course, fully justified in emphasizing the obvious, as he did when he declared, in the course of his address in Montreal, that the remedy for the admitted wrongs of labor lay "in conciliation and arbitration, and certainly not in revolution."

### The Lights of London

ALTHOUGH it was one of London's first thoughts after learning of the signing of the armistice that now, at last, after nearly four years of ever-deepening darkness, "lights could go up," London did not, as many who did not realize its vastness, or the thoroughness with which it had hidden itself under the mantle of the night, thought it would, at once break forth into a blaze of light. Certain changes came, at once, of course, with as much dramatic suddenness as could be desired. The wonderful shafts of the searchlights, which, for so many months and years, night after night, had swept the sky and chased the clouds, were dimmed; blinds were thrown up, and curtains drawn aside from any and every window, after the sun was down and the lights were lit, by as many as so desired; whilst during the unforgettable nights of Armistice Week, many and divers lights were turned on which had remained turned off or shaded down for so long. London, however, had thoroughly "painted itself in"; conservation, moreover, was still demanded; and so, in the great out of doors, London, as a Londoner said of it recently, remained "delightfully unlighted."

The darkness, of course, has its compensations. To see the wonderful group of buildings round Parliament Square by moonlight, with the square itself and all around almost as innocent of other lights as a country lane, is to see something which may never be seen again and something which is very good to see. And yet the true Londoner, it may be ventured, will never feel quite at home until suave, well-served, well-lit London is its well-served, well-lit self again; until in fact the lights of London are fully reinstated. For London is a well-lit city. Many other cities are more brilliant at night. The blaze of light on their chief thoroughfares is more dazzling, and light for light's sake is generally more in evidence. But London, with its usual, steady-going thoroughness, does not exhaust its energies in this direction, as do many other cities, in its main thoroughfares. The steady line of arc lights sweeps down the dip of Piccadilly; on toward the group at Hyde Park corner; along Knightsbridge and beyond; and so it is over all the great highways of the vast city, east and west, north and south. But, no matter what little old-world side street one may be led to turn down, one will be sure to find a cheery light, albeit often in a mid-Victorian setting, presiding over its silent narrowness and whispering corners.

In London, however, as in any other great city, one does not see the forest for the trees. One must go outside the city to see the lights. And so to the Londoner, the thought of the lights of London brings up inevitably the view at night from some high place; the great view, maybe, which Carlyle loved so well from the Northern Heights, or that other view, more distant but no less wonderful, from the knoll behind the Terrace Path in Richmond Park. On the Northern Heights one is in the midst of a veritable inverted heaven of light, rolling gloriously downhill at one's feet, and then spreading out on to the

furthest horizon on all sides. But out at Richmond, some twelve miles from Charing Cross, the strange nocturne has a setting. There are no lights in the foreground. The great stretches of Richmond Park are as dark as the countryside. And then out beyond it, four or five miles away, come the scattered lights of Putney Heath and Wimbledon Common, and beyond that again, the blaze of London, from Highgate to Camberwell, and from Barnes Bridge to Limehouse Reach. There are many other viewpoints, of course; some of them nearer, some of them farther afield, for one has to go very far afield before one loses altogether the lights of London. Miles away to the north, amongst the beech woods of the Chiltern hills, London at night still emblazons the southern sky. So it is from all sides, and during the coming months, for many people in the home counties, one of the most welcome and best-loved signs of restoration will surely be the ever-increasing glow in the night sky of the lights of London.

### Notes and Comments

WHETHER United States Senator Ashurst's proposal for the purchase of Lower California shall be approved or not, it is certain that he has presented the matter in a stronger light than have any of those who have previously broached the subject. Not a little of his success in this particular is due to the fact that he has very happily described the peninsula in question as "the Achilles heel of the United States." The American people like a good phrase, and they are disposed, now and then, to go a long distance with a good phrasemaker.

HANSI back in Colmar, back amid the cheers and the ringing of bells and the waving of flags, the red, white, and blue of France! Hansi is the artist of Alsace, who in the years when hope was dim expressed in his drawings, gay, tragic and tender, the unbreakable individuality and untamable spirit of Alsace in the face of forty-eight years of oppression. Hansi and Colmar in 1918 speak of the broken yoke and the joy of victory just as eloquently as, in the dark days of the Hansi trial, they sounded as the ominous mutterings of a fast approaching storm.

QUITE a number of writers, in reviewing recently the part which the United States played in the great war, agree as to the fact that, in response to the government's call for troops, "millions of men sprang, as it were, out of the ground." They do not, however, give William Jennings Bryan credit for saying, long before the United States entered the war, that in case the United States should enter it, this is exactly what would happen. Mr. Bryan, of course, was ridiculed for saying it. Nevertheless, he stuck to it. And many of those who ridiculed him are now confirming the soundness of his prediction of three or four years ago.

BIRD lovers have been disturbed by a Washington news report stating that the migratory bird law had been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. Unfortunately, that particular news dispatch did not tell the whole story. The law in question was an old one which virtually had been repealed by the treaty act of last July. No action has been taken which threatens the interests of bird protection in the United States and Canada, and none is likely. An increased appreciation of their economic value has strongly buttressed merely sentimental reasons for protecting birds.

1870-1918. Special permission to accompany the French armies into Strasbourg was asked by Captain Danner, grandson of Baron Pron, Prefect of Strasbourg, during the war of 1870. At the time of the old city's bombardment, the cathedral belfry was struck, and from the debris the Prefect secured a piece of granite and instructed his children that whenever the day of liberation came they should take the stone back and present it to the authorities of the town. Carefully kept during the forty-eight years, it was to be returned to Strasbourg by Captain Danner on the very day of the entry of the French troops.

MANY and varied are the movements under way in America looking to the rehabilitation of Europe's warstricken countries. One of the latest and most unique aims is to replace in France the treasured flocks of poultry which have been dissipated and destroyed. Funds are being raised among poultry keepers throughout the United States, and in Kansas City alone five hundred pullets are being collected for shipment to French farmers. They are pullets of the American kinds and there will be some surprises when they begin to lay, for their eggs will be brown, while the eggs of the French fowl are white. Probably there is no such curious situation in France, however, as prevails in the United States, where the people of some sections pay a premium for brown eggs and in other places a premium for eggs that are white.

THE hope appears to be entertained in the State of New York that greater use of its canal system will help to reduce coal prices. On the other hand, it would be difficult to prove that non-use of the New York canal system helped to raise them. In fact, nobody seems to find any reason for the raising of coal prices to the point they reached during the war, or to the point at which they are now maintained, other than the very simple one that those who control the coal supply feel that they are justified in charging all that the consumer is willing to bear.

BERNE enjoyed itself hugely on the day when the Bolsheviks were turned out of the city. The "ambassador" was escorted to the station by cavalry; whether this was deference or something else may be judged from what happened to one of his "suite." This particular individual, proving recalcitrant to the eviction order and refusing to go, was picked up by the collar by an officer on horseback, who galloped off without more ado to the station. No ceremony had very little to do with the escort Berne provided for the Bolsheviks.